

France expels five Arabs

PARIS (R) — France has expelled four Libyans and a Lebanese and plans to oust four other people in a group of 15 Arabs detained under emergency national security regulations, the Interior Ministry said on Friday. Police sources said French domestic intelligence agents had detained the 15 on suspicion of plotting some form of attack in France. The sources said the Lebanese citizen had been deported to Beirut on Thursday night and the Libyans sent on a Libyan Arab Airlines flight to Tripoli on Friday. Four other Arabs ordered expelled have been confined to the areas of France where they live with orders to report regularly to police for the time being, the Interior Ministry said. A ministry spokeswoman declined to describe the status of the remaining six in the group detained, nor would she detail accusations against any of the 15. France suspects Middle Eastern groups of carrying out a series of bomb attacks in Paris last year in which 15 people were killed and 200 were injured.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والراية.

Volume 12 Number 3568

AMMAN, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1987, MUHARRAM 12, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Cheysson in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Claude Cheysson, the European Community's (EC) Mediterranean affairs commissioner, arrived in Damascus on Friday for talks on bolstering EC cooperation with Syria. His three-day visit is the first since the EC last month lifted a ban on high-level contacts with Syria, imposed last year by Britain's request after allegations of Syrian involvement in an alleged London bomb plot. Mr. Cheysson will have talks with Foreign Minister Farouq Shara, Economy Minister Mohammad Al Imadi and Minister of State for Planning Sabah Bagjaji and was also expected to be met by President Hafez Al Assad.

S. Arabia rejects Shamir's proposal

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia has ruled out an Israeli proposal that it should take part in a regional Middle East peace conference which would also include Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the United States. "Saudi Arabia has never and will never participate in any peace talks of this sort," the Saudi Press Agency quoted an official source as saying. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir made the proposal on Tuesday to U.S. Democratic Senator Albert Gore, who was visiting Israel. The Saudi official said that if Israel truly wanted peace it should withdraw from all Arab territories it had occupied since 1967 and grant self-determination to the Palestinians.

Chirac to visit Israel

PARIS (AP) — Premier Jacques Chirac will make an official visit to Israel in early November, his spokesman announced Friday. Denis Baudouin, speaking at a weekly press briefing, did not specify the dates of the visit. It will follow Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's April visit to Paris.

Kollek stages lone protest

TEL AVIV (R) — Jerusalem's Israeli mayor, Teddy Kollek, staged a solitary protest outside Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office on Friday to demand permission to build a soccer stadium in Jerusalem despite opposition from ultra-orthodox Jews. Mr. Kollek set up his desk on the sidewalk and performed his mayoral duties as pedestrians passed by. "Mr. Shamir mixes up a building licence with the Sabbath peace. The two have nothing to do with each other," he told Israel Radio. Mr. Kollek belongs to the Labour Party, while Mr. Shamir heads the right-wing Likud bloc. Mr. Shamir, who also holds the interior ministry portfolio, has been accused of bowing to religious party pressures in failing to act on the longstanding application for a stadium construction permit. Mr. Shamir has not commented on the delay.

Bomb explodes in west Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A bomb exploded near a Syrian military checkpoint in west Beirut on Friday, wounding two people, police said. They told Reuters the blast tore a hole in the ground and wounded two passers-by about 20 metres from a sandbagged Syrian position in the busy Barbir square. More than 130 explosions have been reported in west Beirut since Feb. 22, when Syrian forces deployed there to quell militia street battles. A bomb hidden in a briefcase wounded two people in Barbir district last Wednesday.

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King: Arms embargo on Iran will be a positive step to end Gulf war

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Friday defended Iraq's air attacks against Iranian oil terminals and economic targets and said that an embargo on arms deliveries to Iran would be a positive step towards ending the Gulf war.

"One possibility arising from the latest resolution by the United Nations Security Council is an arms embargo against that party which refuses to accept the resolution," the King told Die Welt, a West German daily, in an interview published Friday. "This would be an interesting and positive element," he added.

The King said he was not sure that the Gulf problem had been tackled as it should have been from the start. "I also believe that we in the Arab World, with our conflicting positions, have to bear the main burden of responsibility (for this)," he said.

However, the King voiced optimism about Jordan's efforts to resolve the war. In an apparent reference to his efforts to reconcile Syria with Iraq, the King said: "I have been trying for more than 15 months to improve understanding and normal relations between the two brotherly states. I believe that this will probably succeed," he said. "This war not only affects the Gulf, but the whole region. It is not only a threat to the Arab World, it extends far beyond," he added.

"For the Arab World, moreov-

er, the threatening conflict with Israel has to be added. But we cannot expect that the world will find a solution for us, it lies in our hands to create some kind of order in our own house."

The King said his meetings with other Arab leaders had convinced him that their greatest wish was for an end to the Gulf war. "It has already cost too many lives, quite apart from the threat it poses for the security of the region and the whole world," he said.

Asked his thoughts on the presence of the superpowers in the Gulf, the King said he was unhappy about the latest developments. "For example," he said, "what is it supposed to signify when people demand that Iraq punishes itself by withholding attacks on oil loading points or tankers, although it is itself prevented from using the waterways? and this, although they are involved in a war and everybody knows that the income from Iranian oil exported through the Gulf is used to buy arms to be employed in the war against Iraq."

"One cannot treat one party which continuously rejects the will of the whole world to end this war in the same way as another party which is prepared to support every initiative which could lead to peace."

The heightened tension in the Gulf and its effect on regional security figured high in His Majesty's talks with Egyptian leaders during a brief visit to Egypt on Thursday, according to officials and diplomatic sources.

The King returned home after a three-hour meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak with whom he discussed the escalating conflict in the Gulf and ways to increase support for Iraq in its war with Iran.

Egypt's Information Minister Sawwat Sharif made clear after the meeting the two leaders were "preoccupied with the Iran-Iraq war and the effect of the war in the region." Their talks also dealt with developments regarding the Palestinian problem, Mr. Sharif said.

Asked if the King briefed Mr. Mubarak on the outcome of his talks on Tuesday with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Mr. Sharif said: "All different views about the developments in the region were discussed."

During his visit to Egypt, the King was accompanied by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh who held separate talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sidqi, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Field Marshal Mohammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazalah and other top Egyptian officials.

Silkworm missile overshoots tankers anchored off Kuwait

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — A Silkworm anti-ship missile, the first Iran is known to have fired in anger, overshoot two U.S. refuelled oil tankers anchored off Kuwait early Friday, but provided an ominous new twist to the Gulf conflict.

A report that another small ship had been struck in the Gulf, with two seamen killed, proved to be erroneous.

A Spanish tanker captain, quoted by a marine radio station in Spain as saying a small Saudi Arabian vessel had been sunk with two men lost, later said he had "confused" the report with the sinking of a supply vessel two nights earlier.

Captain Jose Carlos Escrina of the Spanish supertanker Lerida told a Spanish marine radio network that small boats had been attacked and sunk by a Saudi Arabian vessel off the UAE coast in the southern Gulf, killing two crewmen, early Thursday.

Later he told the Onda Pesquera radio in San Sebastian that

he had actually heard about the sinking Tuesday night of a small supply vessel, the Big Orange 14, and mistakenly believed it was a Saudi ship hit in a new incident. Capt. Escrina said he didn't know how he had confused the reports.

That left at 20 the number of ships reported to have been attacked by one side or the other since Iraq broke a six-week lull in the tanker war Saturday with air attacks on Iranian ships.

A Kuwaiti Defence Ministry statement said a long-range missile struck the coast south of Kuwait city at around 0400 (0100 GMT) but caused no damage or injuries.

Iran has threatened missile strikes against Kuwaiti economic installations in retaliation for Iraqi air raids on its own oil and power facilities. Defence Ministry officials said they were still investigating.

Shipping sources in Kuwait, who asked not to be named, confirmed a report by a senior government official in the Gulf

that the missile that struck Kuwait at dawn was a Chinese-made, long-range surface-to-surface missile, AP reported. Iran has deployed these missiles for use against ships in the Gulf waters.

One shipping official quoted by AP said the missile struck the water and exploded three kilometres from the loading terminal at Al Ahmadi, where the tankers Chesapeake City and Surf City were moored to take on cargo.

The impact site was about one kilometre from Mina Al Abdullah, Kuwait's main shipping port just south of the oil terminal.

Residents near Kuwait's vital oil installations around the port of Mina Al Ahmadi, 40 kilometres south of the capital, heard no explosion and saw no sign of unusual activity that would relate to a missile strike.

Oil officials contacted by telephone 60 kilometres further

5 SLA men wounded in mine blast

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Five members of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia were injured on Friday when they drove over a mine north of the town of Bint Jbeil in the Israeli-declared "security zone," in South Lebanon, Israeli officials said.

Israel Radio said two of the militiamen were taken to hospital in Haifa.

In another incident in southern Lebanon on Friday, guerrillas and SLA militiamen exchanged mortar rounds near the village of Kafra, the radio said.

Israel established its "security zone," a 10-to-15-kilometre wide strip of land north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, when it withdrew the bulk of its troops from Lebanon in June 1985.

The zone is patrolled by Israeli troops and the SLA, a 1000-strong proxy militia trained and financed by Israel.

Rival wings of SSNP battle in north Lebanon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival wings of the leftist Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) battled with rockets and mortars in Syrian-policed north Lebanon on Friday. Police said two people were killed and seven wounded.

The Syrians made no apparent move to curb the clashes between the SSNP led by Issam Mahairi, a Syrian, and a faction headed by Jibril Jreij, a Lebanese Christian who has links with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The SSNP has about 100,000 followers, but its primary importance lies in the appeal of its main goal — a "greater Syria" incorporating Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine.

Police said the fighting, involving heavy machineguns and rocket-propelled grenades, erupted in the northern district of Koura and quickly swept through four of its 54 villages.

A mainly Greek Orthodox area 60 kilometres north of Beirut, Koura is a major SSNP stronghold.

The SSNP national leadership split last Jan. 25 between those seeking a degree of independence from Damascus and others who welcomed a Syrian role in party affairs.

Mr. Mahairi's followers overran a Jreij stronghold in the village of Bterram while Mr. Jreij's faction was massing militiamen in the nearby town of Batroun and the regional capital of Ambloun for a counterattack, police said. They did not elaborate.

Mr. Jreij's followers rebelled against Mr. Mahairi's leadership of the SSNP last year. Unconfirmed press reports have claimed that the PLO was supporting the mutineers against Mr. Mahairi, who is backed by Syria.

The mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia, with Syrian backing, has been fighting Palestinian fighters intermittently since May 1985 to prevent the PLO from rebuilding the Lebanon power base it lost in Israel's 1982 invasion.



His Majesty King Hussein on Friday receives Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasm in a meeting attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai (Petra photo)

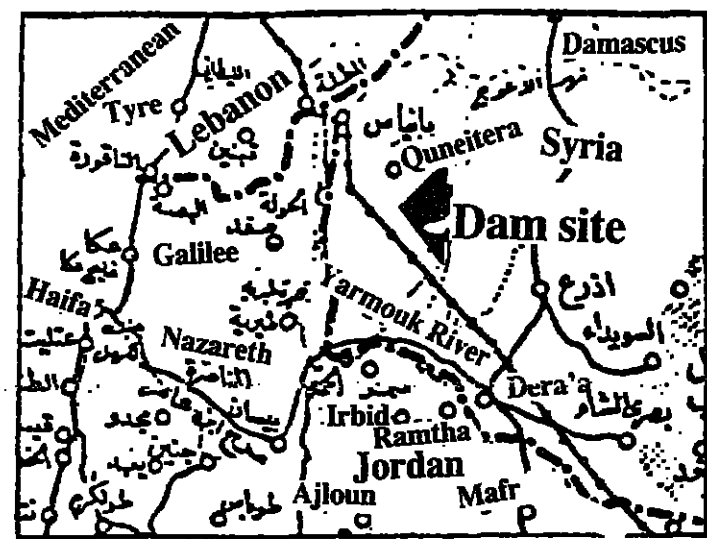
Agreement to build dam crowns efforts of 34 years

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The signing on Thursday of a Syrian-Jordanian agreement to build a dam in the north of the country crowns 34 years of bilateral and international efforts to regulate the exploitation of the Yarmouk River.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Previous efforts to construct the dam were hampered by political differences, sometimes bilateral, but mostly by the longstanding Israeli objection to the two countries' regulating and expanding the use of the headwaters and the tributaries of the



(Continued on page 3)

Iraqis keep up raids on Iranian oil sites

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes raided three Iranian oil sites on Friday in accordance with "its legitimate right to deny the Iranian regime all economic resources."

A high command communique said the jets simultaneously attacked installations at the Ahvaz oilfields in southwest Iran and the Agha Jani oilfields further southeast and oil pumping stations in the Imam Hassan area at 12.30 p.m. (0830 GMT).

It said the attacks were designed to "deprive the enemy of all economic revenues which enable it to continue its aggression against Iraq and our brethren in Gulf Arab states."

On Thursday, Iraq said that 93 civilians were killed or wounded in Iranian artillery attacks on two of its cities.

A high command communique said 24 people were killed and 59 injured in the southern port city of Basra, struck for the third consecutive day by Iran's long-range gunners.

It also said two Iranian warplanes hit the northern border city of Sulaimaniyah, killing three civilians and wounding seven.

Foreign reporters who visited Basra on Wednesday said they saw hundreds of its houses wrecked by Iranian shells and quoted city doctors as saying 26 people had died and 119 were injured in attacks that day.

The Baghdad communique said Iraqi anti-aircraft gunners had downed one of two Iranian jets which attacked Al Kumayt town in the southern border province of Misan earlier on Thursday.

Iraqi jets and helicopter gunships flew 151 combat missions over Iranian troop concentrations and other targets in the Gulf on Thursday, returning safely to base, it added.

Iraqi warplanes had also hit Iran's Bahrgan Sar oilfield.

Security Council approves Gulf mission by Perez de Cuellar

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said on Friday he had been authorised by the Security Council to visit Iran and Iraq as soon as possible to seek implementation of a July 20 council call for a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

He told reporters he would visit Iran first. No definite dates have yet been set, but the U.N. chief said he expected to begin his mission around the middle or end of next week, returning to New York on Sept. 16 or 17.

After emerging from closed-door council consultations about his trip, the 67-year-old secretary general said the president of the council would ask Iran and Iraq to "cease all hostilities during my mission in the area."

"There has been a consensus

among the members of the council favouring my visit to Tehran," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

"They consider that my visit take place within the framework of Resolution 598," he added, referring to the six-week old council call for an immediate ceasefire, the withdrawal of troops to internationally recognised boundaries, and an exchange of prisoners of war.

"They consider that my mandate is to seek implementation of Resolution 598, and they would like me to go as soon as possible. And then obviously I will be in touch with both parties because I intend to go as well to Iraq," he added.

He said he would see the Iranian U.N. charge d'affaires and the Iraqi representative to agree on dates as soon as possible — "I

think sometime perhaps the middle or end of next week, and to be back in New York around the 16th or 17th of September," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

Iraq has said it would abide by the council's mandatory July resolution if Iran did. Iran has issued a spate of statements criticising various aspects of the council's action, particularly for not branding Iraq as the "aggressor" in the seven-year-old war. But it has not flatly rejected the resolution.

The main purpose of the secretary general's trip is to try to nail down acceptance by Tehran of the resolution, which also holds out the threat of sanctions in the event of non-compliance.

The United States, in particular, has been pressing for an arms

(Continued on page 4)

Arab team headed by Masri arrives in China

PEKING (Agencies) — An Arab League delegation headed by the Jordanian foreign minister, Mr. Taher Al Masri, arrived here on Friday on a mission aimed at securing Chinese support for United Nations and Arab efforts to end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Shortly before the delegation arrived, a senior Chinese official said Peking supported a proposed peace mission to Iran and Iraq by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"We support the secretary-general," Deputy Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyun told reporters as he waited to welcome the Arab delegation.

The Arab League delegation,

which includes representatives from Iraq, Bahrain and North Yemen, is one of three sent by the league to visit the five permanent members of the Security Council, which passed a ceasefire resolution in July.

The five are Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Diplomats said they expected the Peking talks to cover U.S. accusations that China has supplied anti-ship "Silkworm" missiles to Iran.

China has repeatedly denied the allegations, saying it was strictly neutral in the conflict and giving its full support to the resolution.

(Continued on page 3)

JVC TERMINATION OF SERVICES JVC

The Mohammad Mahmoud Juma'a and Sons Co., agents of JVC in Jordan, hereby announces that it has terminated the services of its Silver Branch manager, Saqif Al Sail Str., Khotat Market, Abdul Ra'ouf Khaled Al Tamimi, as of 1/9/1987. The company announces to its customers that Mr. Tamimi is no longer connected, either directly or indirectly with the company. The company would like to ask its dear customers not to pay any sums of money to him directly; rather, payments should be made through the company offices.

Italy to send naval force to Gulf

Europeans alarmed at escalating 'tanker war'

ROME (AP) — The government decided Friday to send a naval task force to the Gulf, Italian news media reported.

The state-run RAI-TV said the task force would probably include minesweepers and support ships to escort Italian vessels in the Gulf.

The news reports said the decision was made in a cabinet meeting Friday morning, and that an official announcement was expected shortly.

The reported decision came a day after the Italian container ship Jolly Rubino was raked by machine-gun fire from a speedboat in the Gulf. It caused only light damage and no injuries, according to authorities.

Italy said the speedboat was Iranian, and that the government would lodge a protest with the Iranian government.

The decision to send a task force must be approved by parliament. The AGI news agency said the government was expected to present the proposal to the legislature later in the day and that the task force could depart immediately if parliament gave its approval.

Premier Giovanni Goria's five-party coalition has a comfortable majority in both houses of parliament.

Before the meeting Friday, Defence Minister Valerio Zanone had said he would present a plan to send a task force to protect Italian shipping in the Gulf.

"The support of a peace initiative by the United Nations does not contrast with the duty to protect Italian ships from aggression," he told reporters.

Mr. Zanone has said the task force would lead to the region included 500 men on three Lerici class minesweepers, two support ships and a small submarine.

Italy had announced last week that it would send minesweepers to the Gulf if Iran and Iraq did not comply with a U.N. ceasefire resolution by Sept. 20.

It had refused earlier requests by the United States to join in minesweeping efforts after the U.S. supertanker Bridgeton,

escorting Kuwaiti tankers, hit a mine on July 24.

France and Britain both later said they would send minesweepers.

Meanwhile the Italian cargo ship Jolly Rubino has anchored off the United Arab Emirates port of Dubai and its captain is in hospital, a port official said.

Capt. Guido Manfredino and another crewman were wounded when the 1,172-ton vessel was raided by Iranian speedboats.

Hospital officials in Dubai confirmed the captain was under medical treatment. A doctor said he had a fractured leg but was not seriously hurt and would probably be flown home on Saturday.

Port officials said the ship would be examined to determine the extent of damage.

The owners in Italy said the ship, which was returning empty to Italy, was hit by six grenades during the attack in the northern Gulf. They said it was struck in the superstructure near the crew quarters but was not seriously damaged.

Italy strongly protested to Iran on Thursday over a grenade attack.

Foreign Ministry officials said immediate instructions had been sent to the Italian ambassador in Tehran telling him to express to Iranian authorities "the strongest protest... for the attack last night in the Gulf on the Italian merchant ship Jolly Rubino carried out by a motorboat whose characteristics indicated from all the evidence that it was an Iranian vessel."

The Iranian ambassador in Rome has been summoned to the Foreign Ministry, the officials said.

The Iranian embassy in Rome strongly denied that Tehran was responsible for the attack.

In Madrid, the Spanish Foreign Ministry has demanded an explanation from the Iranian charge d'affaires in Madrid for the machine-gunning of a Spanish

tanker in the Gulf, Spanish state radio reported on Wednesday.

The Spanish tanker Munguia was hit by bullets 50 miles north of Bahrain on Tuesday, regional shipping sources said. The ship's owners said it suffered only superficial damage.

The sudden upsurge in the Gulf tanker war has raised fears in some European capitals that international fleets could be drawn into the conflict and the flow of oil curtailed.

Britain and Italy have been the most vocal, summoning Iraqi diplomats and blaming Baghdad for breaking the de facto ceasefire in the Gulf and sparking the worst attacks on tankers since the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war began.

Shipowners have warned that the flow of oil from the region that supplies 26 per cent of Europe's needs could be reduced.

European diplomats have expressed fears that the international armada deployed in the Gulf could be drawn into the conflict.

The latest attacks in which 20 ships were reported hit and two seamen killed in the past six days have sent jitters through the shipping industry. Lloyds Underwriters, the largest maritime insurance agents, doubled hull rates on Wednesday for ships in the Gulf.

On Wednesday, Italy said sanctions should be imposed on Iran and Iraq if they did not reach a ceasefire quickly.

London said it was dismayed by Iraq's attacks, accusing Baghdad of dangerously escalating the war and urging it in the strongest terms to refrain from further military action.

Britain's seamen told the American embassy in London on Thursday that their lives were being put at risk by the heavy U.S. presence in the Gulf.

"As a result of what America is doing, we now have the largest war zone we have ever had in the Gulf," John Newman of the Merchant Navy Officers' Union (Nunat) said on British Broadcasting Corporation

radio on Thursday.

In Norway, where shipowners have a financial stake in almost one out of every five ships sailing through the Strait of Hormuz, government officials condemned Iraq's renewed attacks and called on both Iran and Iraq to stop further hostilities.

"It is a serious situation. More than 20 Norwegian ships traffic the Gulf every day," Foreign Ministry spokesman Per Paust told Reuters.

France, which is Iraq's second arms supplier after the Soviet Union, has refrained from condemning Baghdad.

Paris has declined to comment on the latest attacks. Defence Minister Andre Giraud said the ceasefire had penalised Iraq and the new attacks were ultimately aimed at bringing peace.

Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman Aleksandar Stancic blamed the presence of warships of the major powers in the Gulf for what he called the deteriorating situation. This could get out of control and jeopardise world security, he said.

The 12 member states of the European Community (EC) issued a joint declaration on Thursday deploring increased hostilities in the Gulf and calling for a ceasefire. They also condemned recent attacks on merchant ships in the area.

Denmark, which currently holds the six-month EC presidency, said it was following developments very closely but that there was no immediate initiative planned within the Community.

Belgium and The Netherlands are soon to decide whether to send minesweepers to the Gulf as part of a co-ordinated European force.

Japanese vessels 'will not enter Gulf'

In Tokyo, the Japan Shipowners Association said Thursday Japanese vessels will not enter the Gulf for at least "one or two days" unless the Japanese government finds safety measures for them.

Washington urged to improve U.S.-Arab relations

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three Arab-American leaders have called on the U.S. government to improve relations with Arab nations in the Gulf, and urged the sale of more weapons to Saudi Arabia.

The three recently visited the region during the U.S. naval buildup there that is accompanying President Ronald Reagan's pledge to protect 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers from Iranian attack.

"Arab countries in the region fear that the United States has no consistent policy," said James Zogby, director of the Arab-American Institute.

Mr. Zogby told reporters that U.S. credibility was hurt by the revelations that the United States was secretly selling weapons to Tehran while publicly urging a halt to Iranian weapons sales.

He said U.S. policy should be focused on diplomatic efforts by the United Nations to end the 7-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

David Sadd, executive director of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), said: "What is needed is a coming together of the administration, Congress and public opinion in agreement as to what is realistic strategy for the United States to pursue."

"Too often, initiatives begun by the administration, which have clear strategic objectives in the area, are undermined by a Congress responding to domestic political pressure and lack of information," he said.

Mr. Zogby and Mr. Sadd were joined at the news conference by Jean Abinader, president of Mr. Sadd's group.

The three said the U.S. government should go ahead with a sale of more missiles to Saudi Arabia, a proposed deal withdrawn earlier this summer in the face of strong congressional opposition.

The Reagan administration is considering resubmitting a proposal for the sale to Congress.

Vanunu charge sheet acknowledges Israel's nuclear arsenal is genuine

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel has released a censored version of the charge sheet against former nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu which acknowledges for the first time Vanunu's photographs and notes about Israel's nuclear arsenal were genuine.

The indictment, released Thursday, says Vanunu entered "unauthorised sections" of the Dimona nuclear reactor to take photographs and "copy top-secret charts and details from classified professional brochures."

It said Vanunu, during his nine years as a Dimona employee, also passed on details about "secret

production processes and developments" at the facility, as well as the classified code names of "secret technology." It does not elaborate.

Based on Vanunu's information, the Sunday Times of London reported Oct. 5 that Israel had stockpiled 100 nuclear weapons, was able to make hydrogen and neutron bombs, and had the world's sixth-largest nuclear arsenal.

Elaborate security has surrounded the trial since it opened Sunday in a heavily guarded Jerusalem district courtroom with its windows boarded shut.

Even the indictment, brought against Vanunu last December, was barred from publication until an agreement between the defence and prosecutors permitted the release of parts of the charge sheet.

According to the three-page censored version of the indictment, Vanunu is charged with treason for assisting an enemy in wartime, as well as with espionage for gathering and delivering secret information with the intent to harm state security.

The charges carry a maximum life sentence.

Poll: Israelis back Lavi cancellation

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israelis approve by a narrow margin their government's decision to axe the Lavi fighter plane, according to a public opinion poll published on Friday.

Forty-nine per cent of Israelis surveyed support the coalition government's decision to cancel the \$1.5-billion project and 45 per cent oppose the move, according to the Dahaf poll in Yedioth Aharonoth newspaper.

The findings followed a week of increasingly violent protests by Israeli Aircraft Industries (IAI) workers pressuring the government to reverse its 12-11 vote to scrap the Lavi.

Workers, who blocked roads, stormed the runways of Ben Gurion Airport and broke into the Defence Ministry during the week, have vowed to surround government buildings on Sunday with the entire IAI work force of 20,000 while the cabinet meets.

Officials said there was no plan for the cabinet to reconsider the Lavi decision at the meeting.

Police authorised the demonstration on condition that it is quiet and does not block roads or access to buildings, a spokesman said.

The police face an additional two days of protests by ultra-orthodox Jews over the screening of films on the Sabbath in violation of religious law. Police have summoned reinforcements from all over the country to deal

with the protests.

The aircraft workers face mounting criticism from politicians and the public. President Chaim Herzog urged them on Thursday night to halt their demonstrations, warning that no government would capitulate to violence. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a strong supporter of the Lavi, urged the workers to obey the law.

Despite efforts of Shamir's right-wing Likud Bloc to blame its coalition partner, the Labour Party of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, for the Lavi decision, the poll showed only a minor drop in Labour's support.

If elections were held now, the Labour Party would gain 46 seats, compared with 47 three months ago, leaving it still ahead of Likud.

Meanwhile U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz praised Israel's decision to scrap the Lavi fighter and promised further cooperation between the two countries in a letter published Friday.

In the three-paragraph message delivered orally to Prime Minister Shamir on Thursday, Mr. Shultz said the United States pledged "continuing strong interest in and support for Israel's economy and military."

"I realise the recent cabinet vote on the Lavi project was most difficult and that there were competing considerations of great importance that led to different

positions on the issue," Mr. Shultz said.

"I know we will continue to cooperate closely as we have in the past in ways that will strengthen both Israel and the United States," he concluded. The message was published by Shamir's spokesman Uri Pazner on Friday.

At the same time Shamir said in an interview Friday he did not want to "shut every door" on the project which Israel began in 1980 and cancelled on Sunday in the wake of U.S. pressure.

Shamir told army radio he was "looking for every path... and we must not refuse every appeal to re-evaluate," the decision.

"There can be changes for this is a tremendous project in which the best of our people are involved," Shamir added.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has indicated he would object to holding a re-vote on the issue.

Finance Minister Hoshe Nissim told the radio he would leave for Washington on Saturday to discuss alternative U.S. aid to Israel to replace assistance for the Lavi.

U.S. leaders have offered Israel two incentives to replace the Lavi, including advanced delivery of U.S.-made F-16 planes and possible co-production of the aircraft.

"I will do all I can to implement the American commitments," Nissim said, adding that he may also raise other proposals that would provide more jobs for Israeli engineers.

Soviets deny change in attitude on Gulf war

KUWAIT (AP) — A ranking Soviet diplomat appealed to Iran and Iraq for self-restraint in the escalating "tanker war" and said Moscow was doing "its utmost" to bring the Gulf war to an end, a newspaper has reported.

The Soviet charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Vladimir Zintchev, has denied in an interview any change in the Kremlin's attitude toward the 7-year-old Iran-Iraq war and a July 20 U.N. resolution calling for an immediate end to the hostilities.

He told the Al Watan newspaper the United States was violating the "letter and spirit" of the ceasefire resolution but increasing its naval units in the region.

The U.N. Security Council is giving Iran more time to agree to

a ceasefire in its war with Iraq before considering worldwide sanctions against the Islamic country.

The Soviets contended more diplomacy is needed, while the United States has said the council should act on sanctions if Iran doesn't give its answer on Resolution 598 or if it rejects it. Iran has not given a definitive answer.

"There has been no change in the Soviet Union's position toward the Iran-Iraq," Mr. Zintchev said in the Al Watan interview.

"I hereby emphasise that the Soviet Union is doing its utmost to bring the situation in the Gulf back to normal and put an end to this meaningless war," he said.

He cited "recent Kremlin con-

tacts with the Iranian leadership and the active participation of the Soviet Union in drafting the Security Council Resolution No. 598."

Responding to a question about the latest flareup in the tanker war, the Soviet diplomat appealed to both Iraq and Iran "to exercise self-restraint in these critical circumstances."

The Soviet diplomat pledged his country would pursue consultations with other Security Council members to decide on the next steps for the implementation of the resolution, but said "it is too early to speak about the outcome of present contacts which we think should be continued."

Mr. Zintchev stressed Moscow

"is keen on establishing normal relations" with Iran as a neighbouring state, but he scoffed at reports about plans by Moscow to send a delegation to Tehran to negotiate an arms and gas deal.

Moscow is a major arms supplier for Iraq.

"The reports are merely an attempt by the Western media to drive a wedge in the Arab-Soviet relations," he said.

Mr. Zintchev criticised U.S. and Western naval buildup in the Gulf as "going beyond the level necessary for protecting civilian ships."

"We consider the expanding foreign military presence in the Gulf as contradictory to the letter and spirit of the Security Council Resolution 598," he said.

Francophone summit calls for Palestinian self-determination

QUEBEC (AP) — Leaders of 37 French-speaking countries attending the Francophone summit passed a resolution favouring Palestinian self-determination. Only Canada, the host country, dissented.

The resolution united France and other participants as diverse as Togo, Lebanon and Vietnam.

After welcoming presidents, premiers and leaders from nations where French is the dominant or second language, Canada disagreed with the consensus on the Middle East resolution.

All countries backed Lebanese President Amin Gemayel's call for an international peace conference on Middle East.

But Foreign Minister Joe Clark told a news conference that Cana-

da withheld support for part of the resolution to give the Palestinian people "fundamental and legitimate right to self-determination."

Mr. Clark said self-determination meant an independent state and Canada did not want to prejudice the outcome of negotiations.

"It is quite possible the parties might conclude an independent state is the best answer, but there are other possible answers," he said.

Among eight other resolutions passed, the leader urged "economic and political pressure" on South Africa to end apartheid but refrained from calling for specific new sanctions.

Israeli arms dealer defends role in Iran weapons sales

TEL AVIV (AP) — In an interview published Friday, American-born arms dealer Al Schwimmer defended his role in weapons sales to Iran, saying his calculations in the affair were excellent.

Schwimmer, a long-time aide and personal friend to former Premier and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, also told the Haaretz daily he had advised Israel's government to end its role in the affair before it became public in November 1986.

"My calculations in the Iran matter were excellent. In January 1986 I also advised the government to get out of the Iranian business," Schwimmer told the newspaper without elaborating.

Schwimmer, a dual U.S.-Israeli

citizen, is one of two Israelis involved in the affair who was served with a subpoena in June by American independent counsel Lawrence Walsh.

The other Israeli subpoenaed was former Foreign Ministry Director David Kisch. Israel has appealed both orders.

Israel's involvement in the affair began in 1985 when the country shipped 508 U.S.-made TOW anti-tank missiles and 18 Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Iran.

Meanwhile an attorney for arms dealer Albert Hakim said on Thursday that his client was now a target of the Iran-contra investigation and challenged a subpoena for his foreign corporate records linked to the scandal.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran

15:50 Programme Review

15:55 Moby Dick

16:10 Children's programme for children

17:20 Little Princess

17:35 Documentary

18:10 Arabic series

19:10 Message from Iraq

19:20 Local family programme

19:50 Programme review

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Seminar on local issues

21:00 Tomorrow's programme

21:10 Arabic play

21:30 News Summary in Arabic

21:30 Play contd.

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Migration (a documentary about the Amazon Region)

19:00 News in French

19:15 French Varieties

19:30 News in Hebrew

19:45 Science World

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Together We Stand

21:00 Wild Flower

21:10 Saturday Variety Show

22:00 News in Arabic

22:20 Feature film: "The Outsider"

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.0 KHz. SW

Tel: 77111-19

07:00 Morning Show

07:30 Newsdesk

08:00 Morning Show

08:30 News Summary

09:00 Morning Show Contd.

10:00 The Guitars Greats

11:00 News Summary

12:00 38 years of American Top Ten Hits

13:00 News Summary

13:05 Pop Session

14:00 News Bulletin

14:15 Jordan Weekly

15:00 Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:05 Instrumental/Old Enquiries

17:00 Special Feature

17:30 Music

18:00 News Summary

18:05 Top Twenty

19:00 Newsdesk/Music

19:30 Date with a Star

20:00 Now Music

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Here's Humph

07:35 Reflections 07:50 Financial News

08:00 World News 08:30 Society Today

08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk

09:30 World News 10:00 World News

10:05 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 From the Weeklies 10:45 Sports World

11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections

11:15 A Jolly Good Show 12:00 World

News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial

News 12:45 Society Today 13:00 World

Summary: Here's Humph 13:15 Letter

from America 13:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio

News 15:15 Music for the Sun King

15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World

News 16:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News

Summary 16:30 Country Style 16:45

Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary: Saturday Special 17:30 Saturday

Special 18:00 Radio News 18:15 Saturday

Special 19:00 World News 19:09

Commentary 19:15 Saturday

Jubilee School Project requests design proposals from five firms

AMMAN (J.T.) — Design competition documents for the Jubilee School Project were distributed to five Jordanian architectural firms during a meeting held at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, sponsor of the Jubilee School Project.

The Higher Committee of the Jubilee School has decided to hold this design competition to select the best architectural concepts for the preliminary designs of the Jubilee School, and to choose the architect and the architectural firm that will prepare the design drawings and tender documents.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. In'am Mufti, director general of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, and attended by representatives of the five architectural firms.

Also attending were members of the Jubilee School Higher Committee, and a number of Noor Al Hussein Foundation officials.

The five competing firms are the finalists of an earlier pre-qualifying procedure in which Jordanian architectural firms submitted detailed proposals for the design of the school.

The Higher Committee of the Jubilee School has set Dec. 19, 1987, as the deadline for receiving the competition and designs. Announcement of the jury's results will be made by the end of December.

The Noor Al Hussein Foundation will stage a one-week public exhibition displaying the model of the winning school design and those of the other entrants.

The Jubilee School, which will be located on a hill 2 kms east of the Ministry of Higher Education, in Umm Zweiteh/Jubeiha, is one of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation pioneer educational projects which seeks to develop the intellect and leadership potentials of gifted Jordanian and Arab students. The school will be an autonomous institution under royal patronage and is expected to accommodate as many as 600 boys and girls at the secondary level.

A decision to build the school was taken during the Kingdom's celebration of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday, in recognition of the great strides made in the field of education under his leadership.

Parliamentary delegates meet Syrian officials

DAMASCUS (Petra) — A three-member Jordanian parliamentary delegation has met in Damascus with Mr. Mahmoud Al Zo'bi, speaker of the Syrian People's Council, and a number of the council's members. They discussed parliamentary affairs and cooperation between Jordan and Syria for promoting the role of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU).

A report from Damascus by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that the two sides emphasised the need for solidarity among Arab parliamentarians, especially on issues as essential as the Palestinian question, in the upcoming Interparliamentary Union meeting to be held in Bangkok in October.

The delegation also includes Mr. Salman Al Qudah, chairman of the Legal Committee in the Lower House of Parliament, and Mr. Zaid Zureiqat, director of House parliamentary affairs.

JD 58m plan will improve local municipal council functions

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, and the Environment is putting the finishing touches on a plan for the development of local municipal councils over the coming three years.

A spokesman for the ministry said that the plan is in accordance with resolutions adopted by the government calling for promoting the work of these councils and improving their financial, technical, and administrative functions.

The overall cost of the plan is JD 58 million, and it will centre mainly on the council's services and development projects. The plan was produced from a survey of the council's needs and financial capabilities, the spokesman noted.

He said that the budget of each local council will be worked out in accordance with the projected plan, which has been laid down in conformity with the 1986-90 five-year national development plan for the Kingdom.

According to the spokesman a team charged with preparing the plan will hold a series of meetings with officials from the Ministry of Planning to conduct a final revision before the plan is put into force.

National education conference expected to produce educational system reforms

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first National Conference on Education in Jordan will open Sunday at the Royal Cultural Centre under the royal patronage of His Majesty King Hussein.

During the two-day conference, the participants, including prominent education experts from the public and private sectors, will conduct a comprehensive evaluation and revision of the Kingdom's educational system and the future of educational policy in Jordan.

The conference will be comprised of three working sessions, the first of which will deal with the various aspects of the educational policy in Jordan.

The second session will cover school curricula and educational techniques, while the third meeting will discuss school administration and educational management.

The final session of the conference will be held on Monday afternoon, and the resulting recommendations will be announced at that time.

The conference will address problems facing educators and students alike, so that proper and sound solutions will be found.

Minister of Education Thou-

qan Hindawi said earlier that the educational conference would be devoted to overhauling the existing educational system in the country and introducing drastic reforms.

The conference comes in the wake of inspection tours of different regions of Kingdom by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. During these tours, Prince Hassan visited schools and met with educators, as well as officials from education departments in various governorates. The visits were made in order to determine needs of schools and to explore potential areas for reforms.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cabinet dispatches group to Istanbul

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has decided to dispatch a delegation to Istanbul to attend the meetings of a standing committee charged with coordinating economic and trade cooperation among Islamic countries. The meetings, due to open in Istanbul on Sept. 7, will last four days. Jordan's delegation to the meetings will be led by Minister of Planning Dr. Taher Kanaan.

Antiquities director attends meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Department of Antiquities Director General Adnan Al Hadidi is in Australia to take part in the 8th conference of the International Council of Museums, Antiquities, and Restoration Committee. The six-day conference held in Sydney by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) will discuss the main plan for the restoration and preservation of antiquities as well as technical training programmes for specialists working in antiquities restoration. In addition to the conference, Dr. Hadidi will meet with Sydney University officials to discuss archaeological projects being carried out by Australian archaeological missions in the Jordan Valley, Jerash, Wadi Rum, and Petra.

Universities presidents depart

AMMAN (Petra) — Presidents of a number of Arab universities left Amman Friday after taking part in the University of Jordan's silver jubilee celebrations. These included the presidents of the universities of Aden, the United Arab Emirates, Khartoum, Sultan Qaboos, Damascus, and Baghdad, in addition to the representatives from other Arab universities. The presidents praised the University of Jordan's achievements during its 25 years and emphasised their interest in further boosting cooperation between their respective universities and the University of Jordan.

City officials discuss winter preparations

AMMAN (Petra) — Officials of the Greater Amman Municipality have met, under the chairmanship of Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, to discuss preparations for the coming winter season. Mr. Rawabdeh stressed that urgent action should be taken to clean culverts, water drainage ditches and to prevent the accumulation of soil and debris along roadsides throughout the municipality, in order to limit the damaging effects of rainfall. He also called for the formation of special maintenance and operations teams by each district of the municipality, so that the necessary preparations can begin soon.

Exhibit to appear in W. Germany

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Department of Antiquities will organise an exhibition of Jordanian culture and antiquities over the ages in the West German city of Cologne on Oct. 8.

A statement by the department said that the exhibition, under the title of "The King's Highway: 9000 years of Art in the Kingdom of Jordan," will be held in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the West German embassy in Amman. The exhibition, similar to one opened in Paris last November by Her Majesty Queen Noor, is expected to be opened by the Queen during a visit to Cologne.

The exhibition will display an array of Jordanian antiquities unearthed in the Kingdom at different stages, representing human civilisation and culture since early history.

It will also display a sample of art work by Jordanian artists, traditional jewellery, and costumes. According to a spokesman for the Department of Antiquities, the exhibition will move from Cologne to a number of major West German cities and will remain in that country until the end of 1989.

Swedish tour group departs

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Swedish tourism delegation left Amman Thursday after a six-day working visit, during which they discussed with their Jordanian counterparts means for further promoting cooperation in tourism.

Mayor receives Rabat, Tunis representatives

AMMAN (Petra) — Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Thursday received delegations representing the cities of Rabat and Tunis, who took part in the 10th conference of the Islamic Cities and Capitals Organisations (ICCO), which concluded its meeting in Irbid last week.

During the meeting, they discussed existing relations of friendship and cooperation linking Amman with Rabat and Tunis and means for boosting these relations.

Also on Thursday, Mr. Rawabdeh received a cable of thanks from ICCO Secretary-General Abdul Qader Kushk and Irbid Mayor Dr. Abdul Razzaq Tubeishat, the conference chairman, expressing their appreciation and thanks for efforts exerted by the Greater Amman Municipality to make the conference a success.

Health ministry appoints doctors, aids to W. Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Health has appointed 34 doctors and specialists to its health centres and hospitals in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. A spokesman for the ministry said that the recent appointments are part of a policy for assisting the Arab people under Israeli rule.

The new appointees include general practitioners, specialists, and laboratory technicians, nurses, and midwives. They have been appointed to work in Nablus, Hebron, and Ramallah districts of the occupied West Bank.

Jordan participates in higher administration seminar in Tunis

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan is currently taking part in a 12-day seminar on higher administration in Tunis.

Altogether 18 Arab countries are taking part in the seminar, which will be dedicated to discussing issues related to performance of employees, introducing modern techniques in administrative business and the role of administrative organisation administrators.

The seminar, organised by the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, is being attended by specialists in the field of public administration, under secretaries of ministries, and foreign observers.

Panel to review Jordan's energy needs

GENEVA (J.T.) — A presentation on energy prospects for Jordan is expected to be made at a seminar on energy and oil exploration to be held in Geneva Sept. 9, according to the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA).

KUNA said that the seminar will be attended by experts from various countries.

Masri in China

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Masri's visit is the first by a Jordanian foreign minister to China since Amman and Peking established diplomatic relations in 1977.

In a statement before departure from Amman on Thursday Mr. Masri said his visit was part of Jordan's effort to bolster its relations with China and to exchange views with Peking about efforts being made towards achieving Middle East peace as well as finding an end to the Gulf war.

Following his visit to China, Mr. Masri will go to Seoul on an official visit to South Korea at the invitation of its foreign minister.

Dam accord crowns efforts of 34 years

(Continued from page 1)

Yarmouk River.

Israel's main objection has always been that a construction of such a project would affect the flow of water to Israel. However, according to specialists and geographic books, the Yarmouk River only touches upon the Israeli borders at a very narrow area (which extends for a few kilometres) near the Yarmouk triangle.

Consequently, Israel had started, as back as in 1952, to claim "a share" in the Yarmouk waters. But Israeli claims to Yarmouk waters were only a small part of the war over water which has always characterised the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Despite the strong Israeli opposition Syria and Jordan signed a treaty on June 4, 1953, to regulate usage of the Yarmouk waters through controlling floods and rainwater in dam, and the construction of hydroelectric stations.

According to the 1953 accord, Syria would have had the right to utilise 75 per cent of the electricity generated while Jordan would have had mainly benefited from the water for irrigation of farms in the East and West Banks.

The plan to build such a dam, however, was already discussed as early as 1951. In that year, Mr. Mills Bunger, a water expert on the U.S. Point Four team, discovered, while flying over in the northern area, he found a basin that could be turned, with the help of a dam, into a natural reservoir to hold excess winter and flood waters from converging rivers and streams.

Soon afterwards, the Jordanian government, the U.S. and United Nations Work and Relief Agency (UNRWA), started jointly formulating a plan to build a dam near the Maqarin, in line with Mr. Bunger's proposal. During that period both Jordan and UNRWA were basically concerned about securing the livelihood for Palestinian refugees in the West and East Banks, and the dam project would have been vital to

agriculture and would have provided job opportunities to Jordanians and Palestinians.

The 1953 Jordan-Syria treaty provoked Israel. The subsequent tension, which was translated into occasional military actions, finally succeeded in aborting the "Bunger plan".

After "temporarily killing" the plan, the Israelis embarked on the most serious and dangerous step of the "war over water." In the mid-50s, Tel Aviv started a unilateral diversion of the Jordan River water to feed farms in the Negev through "a national Israeli water carrier."

Tel Aviv completed its diversion of 50-75 per cent of the water of the streams that flow into the Jordan River. The Israeli action came despite continuous Jordanian and Arab protests. Israel even voiced its objections against Jordan's and Syria's individual projects to use the Yarmouk waters to irrigate the surrounding lands.

The Israeli scheme, however, had made more urgent for both Jordan and Syria to implement the 1953 treaty, especially that the Israeli diversion had dried up the Jordan River.

"The Jordan River was reduced into saline lake that is neither useful for irrigation or human consumption," an international water expert told the Jordan Times recently.

The water problem, as far as Jordan was concerned, was further aggravated following the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the devastating air raids on the eastern side of the Jordan Valley. The Israeli raids were ostensibly carried out "to eliminate Palestinian commandos" based in the area.

But Israel's "scorched-earth" tactic had also apparently aimed at damaging the fertility of the land and agriculture which had relatively flourished following the construction of the East Ghor Canal. Thus, the idea of making use of the Yarmouk water had persisted as the most efficient and possible means to solve water problems of Jordan and Syria.

But inter-Arab differences, along with the Israeli objections — taking into consideration that both the U.S. and international development agencies were seeking or proffering some kind of an agreement acceptable by Israel — worked to delay the project.

In the mid-70s, as Jordanian-Syrian relations warmed again, the idea was revived and negotiations were resumed and new updated feasibility studies were conducted. But the again founded plans, even through considerable groundwork was done, as Syrian-Jordanian relations deteriorated.

Again, Israel's objections also played a role in delaying the project. According to press reports and other sources former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had sought guarantees in 1978 from the Carter administration that the construction of the Maqarin Dam would not affect "the flow of Yarmouk water into Israeli territories."

Later, the American administration, which was aware of the importance of the project to Jordan, tried through its embassies to seek the approval of the three parties involved to an acceptable plan. In fact, U.S. negotiator Philip Habib was trying to work out "a tacit agreement" over the project prior to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. The invasion naturally interrupted and even buried these efforts.

The Maqarin plan, which was never scrapped from the top of Jordan's economic agenda, was again revived earlier this year as Jordanian-Syrian relations remarkably and substantially improved on all levels. But, according to well-informed sources, the Syrians, in the beginning, did not match the Jordanian enthusiasm for the project. But the indicators were good. Almost three months ago a decision was reached to form a special committee and resume serious negotiations between Amman and Damascus.

That development was not ignored by Tel Aviv. For the last three months, the Israeli media have repeatedly claimed that "it

was Syrian projects which constituted serious danger to Jordan's water resources."

The Israeli claims were highlighted by an Israeli television programme of supposedly Soviet-backed Syrian Dam projects to utilise Yarmouk River at the expense of Jordan.

The programme was followed by statements by the Israeli agriculture minister who "warned" that Syria's projects on the Yarmouk River were dangerous both to Israel and Jordan.

During that time, — early July — the Jordan Times sought a clarification or a reaction of the Jordanian government. But officials refused to give any comment stressing that talks on the Maqarin dam were continuing and "that was what really counted."

The Jordan Times found out from different sources that the Jordanians did express their concern about the Syrian utilisation of Yarmouk River, despite the fact that they considered the Israeli allegations to be "exaggerations which aimed at shifting the attention from Israel's plans to pump water from near the occupied town of Bethlehem and to try to create differences between Damascus and Amman."

But, even then, Jordanian officials told the Jordan Times that the so-called "Syrian project" mainly represented a number of small earthen dams which were used by Syria to irrigate fields immediately surrounding the river.

The officials, however, added that their priority was to reach a treaty on the dam with the Syrians since only then would "all the problems be solved."

The Jordan Times had also learned then Tel Aviv had tried to leak "a detailed" report on the Syrian project to an international magazine. Senior Jordanian officials dismissed the report as another big exaggeration and cautioned against "anything that could sabotage the ongoing Maqarin negotiations."

Phosphate production reaches monthly high

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC) last month produced 611,335 tonnes of phosphate from its Wadi Al Abiad and Hassa mines in southern Jordan registering 7.4 per cent above the level of a production plan set for that month, according to a company spokesman.

He said that the production of the two mines in the past month exceeded production of any single month of previous years. In July 1987, the two mines together produced 599,822 tonnes, and 562,640 tonnes in July 1986.

According to the spokesman, JPMC, together with its fertiliser unit in Aqaba, last month sold 597,953 tonnes of phosphates to foreign markets, while such sales amounted only to 396,210 tonnes in August 1986.

Most of the phosphate produced in southern Jordan is being transported to the port of Aqaba for export in trucks and by rail.

Petra School of Physics begins sessions

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Petra School of Physics will start its sessions for this year on Sunday at the University of Jordan with the participation of scientists and scholars from 25 Arab and foreign countries.

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Jordan Times

an independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Jordan rallies Arab ranks

JORDAN which has been playing a pivotal role in inter-Arab relations stepped up its efforts over the past few days for bringing Arab countries closer together. While King Hussein has been visiting Cairo following his brief visit to Damascus, Jordan and Syria signed an agreement for the construction of a dam and for utilising the waters of the Yarmouk River for the benefit of the two peoples. At the same time, a Jordanian parliamentary delegation has been to Damascus discussing means of bolstering parliamentary relations among Arab countries in general and between Jordan and Syria in particular. These fast-moving developments in the region clearly indicate that Jordan continues to play its leading role of fusing Arab solidarity and strengthening Arab stands. Amman maintains consultations with Damascus, Baghdad, and Cairo in a clear show of solidarity, offering an example of brotherly relations to the rest of the Arab countries. These consultations and joint political and economic actions are required at a time when the Arab Nation continues to confront difficulties and common threats and challenges. King Hussein's endeavours at this moment are a source of pride for us as they continue to acquire appreciation and to win support of all Arab peoples.

Al Dustour: King's visit to Cairo

KING Hussein's visit to Egypt and his talks with President Hosni Mubarak are part of the on-going consultations between the leaderships in both countries. These talks are no doubt intended to end differences and divisions among the Arabs, helping them to arrive at a unified stand in the face of common dangers. It has become clear to all Arabs that Israel is the only party that can gain from Arab divisions and from the absence of peace in our region. Israel, benefitting from this weak Arab situation has been consolidating its hold on Arab land under its rule, evicting Arabs from their homeland and expropriating their land and homes. The Israeli leaders have been keen on stalling any implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions and avoiding an international peace conference which has been supported by all nations. The Arab countries should adopt a unified stand vis-a-vis the conference and block Israel's conspiracies and its designs to perpetuate its occupation of Arab land. King Hussein's talks with Arab leaders also aim at arriving at the minimum level of solidarity among Arab states and at unifying Arab stands in the face of the on-going Iranian aggression on Iraq. Jordan aims at ending the Gulf war through a unified Arab stand and bringing about peace to the Gulf through joint action that can deter the Iranian enemy.

Swat Al Shaab: Need for summit

THERE is no doubt now that only an Arab summit meeting can help unify the Arab Nation in the face of the common dangers represented in the on-going Gulf war and Israel's preparations for a new adventure in Lebanon. An Arab summit can bring the leaders of different Arab states together to review the situation closely and take appropriate measures with regard to different problems. King Hussein who has been holding continued consultations and contacts with Arab leaders has paved the way for such a meeting, and through his endeavours he has narrowed the gap of differences among Arab capitals. He has served as a beacon for the Arabs on their way towards ending their weak and feeble stance and also in their march to achieve prosperity. Jordan perceives the danger in the Gulf, in Lebanon and in the occupied lands and realises the need for solidarity among Arab states. For this reason this country has been sparing no effort in trying to bring Arab leaders together and in strengthening the Arab stand.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Silver jubilee

THE University of Jordan which celebrated its silver jubilee on Wednesday is a source of pride for all Jordanians because of this institution's contribution to the development of the Kingdom and its human resources. Over the past 25 years, the university has graduated thousands of trained people to serve their country and to help build Arab economy abroad. Through its endeavours the University of Jordan has acquired a prestigious status within the community of Arab universities and intellectuals in the Arab World; and through its continued drive to develop education, it has become a real edifice of culture and a symbol for Jordan's determination to attain better future and prosperity. In his address to a ceremony on the university's jubilee Prince Hassan stressed that the university in this age of advanced technology can not carry out its mission unless it is made to serve national causes through openness to the society in Jordan and to the outside world at large. We appreciate the University of Jordan's decision to award its honorary doctorate degree to Prince Hassan in recognition of his role in promoting education and social development in the Kingdom; and we take pride in the endeavours of the veteran educators who helped to shape this Jordanian society at its earliest stage.

Al Dustour: University celebrations

PRINCE Hassan addressed a ceremony on the University of Jordan's silver jubilee stating that this occasion embodies the symbols of great and noble deeds and a service for the nation. The celebration coincides with a process being carried out under the patronage of Prince Hassan for overhauling the education system in the country and for a re-assessment of the higher education policy of Jordan. As the University of Jordan completed 25 years of its age, the country embarks on a process of stepping up the utilisation of science and technology in all fields of life, with the aim of developing society and stimulating the national economy. The present process of re-assessment of compulsory and secondary education is but a step in a long march of reform which will extend to university education. The jubilee presents an occasion to remember the University of Jordan's endeavours to impart education and knowledge to thousands of men and women. It is a celebration of the fruit of those efforts made by many educators and teachers over the years. After the lapse of 25 years, the University of Jordan stands out as a great edifice of culture and a fortress of knowledge and education for the people of Jordan.

View from Amman

Islam and development

OF course Islam is pertinent to the issue of development in the same sense that other religions are. In his famous book, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, Max Weber develops the idea that the development of capitalism, which led to the industrialised societies of the West, was closely associated with and certainly greatly influenced by the economic incentives implicit in Protestantism. Usually unbiased, this great German sociologist believed that Christianity in general and Protestantism in particular are more conducive to development than other systems of thought. This in spite of the fact that he was well acquainted with Islam as well as the other great religions of the world. Unfortunately, he did not live long enough to write his intended book on Islam as, he surely would have changed his mind once delving deeper into its thought.

In his great book, *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism*, R.H. Tawney's analysis also closely follows that of Weber. The Protestant Reformation both emphasised and led to the creation of a social ethic in which manual labour, frugality, and savings were extolled. Coupled with the idea that all men are equal in the sight of God needing no intermediary this, in turn led to an emphasis on individualism. These virtues among many others, led to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the development of Western societies. In this culturally biased, though perhaps true analysis of Western society, an implicit attempt is made to apply the

same scale for other societies; surely with different historical and intellectual experience.

Starting from the premise that all societies are unique, and that, while they share a certain human legacy, the elements of uniqueness predominate in such a fashion that each merits a discussion on its own; that which is needed in Islam, is not to duplicate the Western experience but to search for the elements already present in its system of thought that will encourage parallel, though not exact replicas of Western experience. We start from the premise that all civilisations are both spiritual and material at the same time with the level of either element rising or subsiding in response to certain historical circumstances. It is the balance that should be sought; that delicate equation between the two seemingly, though not necessarily, contradictory elements.

We shall subsequently look into the matter of separation of Church and State. For the moment, we hope that a new strand of thought will arise that will be intelligently eclectic, sufficiently sensitive to both human needs: Material and spiritual. Perhaps an Arab "Martin Luther," though less dogmatic in his approach who can bring out the elements already existent in Islam and conducive to development. The dichotomy, at best unnatural and mostly artificial, that has characterised the dialogue within Islam must somehow be bridged into a more rational one. Reason, as Western experience has amply demonstrated, need not be anathema to

religion.

Islam in fact is a centrist religion combining positive elements of both Christianity and Judaism. Neither excessively spiritual-monastic nor excessively particularistic-legalistic but a healthy compromise combining elements of both. The elements of materialism and spirituality in fact stem from the Arab's love of life which causes them so continuously to reflect on this life and the next. The religiosity which permeates our life, our speech, dress and culture stems from this astonishing love of this life, which hopefully for the righteous, will be duplicated in the hereafter. This magnificent bargain is best exemplified in the saying that one should live this life as if living forever partaking fully of what it has to offer, while living and preparing for the next life as if he will die tomorrow.

It is because the world of Islam and that of the Arabs has been under scrutiny, even attack for so long, that the Arabs have developed the siege mentality and the reflexive defensiveness they now have. Religiosity, even religious fanaticism is not confined to the Arabs either historically or even now. The Crusades, the medieval religious wars, even colonialism in modern times were motivated by religious zealotry in the West. Islamic religious movements in modern times, including the current fundamentalist thought even that of Al Imam Al Khomeini, is in part a response to the external challenge in addition to the search for an alternative to modernity internally.

By Kamel Abu Jaber

Public opinion and the Middle East conflict

By Fouad Moughrabi

The following article is the first part of a study that appeared in the September issue of the *Link* magazine. The magazine is published in New York by Americans for Middle East Understanding. The writer is professor of political science at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. The remaining parts of the study will appear in subsequent issues of the *Link* magazine.

THOSE of us who travel extensively to lecture on the Middle East have been struck by the willingness of most audiences to listen to informed, reasoned arguments, and by the pro-peace sympathies of a clear majority of the listeners. Two notable observations inevitably emerge. One is that the generally negative notion of an uninformed, uninterested, politically illiterate American public is rather exaggerated. The second is that a significant gap exists between what the public at large thinks of foreign policy issues and what the U.S. government actually states as policy. This gap is as apparent in the case of the Middle East as it is in the cases of Nicaragua, El Salvador and the USSR.

In the struggle to define issues and to mobilise public support for certain policies, government and special interest groups engage in a tug of war over the interpretation of reality. Persistent efforts are made to control, rechannel, modify and interpret the flow of information. In some cases, this may lead to outright censorship. In others, such as in the great democracies, it leads to some times crude and sometimes sophisticated attempts to manufacture interpretations that suit partisan efforts.

Fortunately, the increase in levels of methodological sophistication and in scientific rigor has led to the production of mountains of raw data which can be analysed according to the basic rules of logic and academic integrity.

A careful look at the survey data on the Middle East, particularly on the Arab-Israeli conflict, reveals conclusions sharply at odds with the interpretation usually preferred by pro-Israel advocates and their supporters in the U.S. The latter interpretation appears to have gained such currency over the years that it now stands as the main myth about public perceptions of the Middle East and the conflict between the

Palestinians and Israel. Eytan Gilboa's *American Public Opinion toward Israel and the Arab-Israeli Conflict*, a recent example, reaffirms all the standard clichés about the Arab-Israeli conflict and U.S. public attitudes towards the region. Gilboa ascribes the increase in public sympathy for the Palestinians to "President Carter's courting of the PLO" and the fact that the media allegedly "portrayed Arafat and the PLO in a much more favourable light, described the Palestinians as helpless, passive victims, and accused Israel of being intransigent and belligerent toward the PLO and the Palestinians."

Nonetheless, Gilboa reassures his readers that despite the slightly improved image of the Palestinians, the public associates the PLO with "extremism, communism, and anti-Americanism"; endorses Israel's position that "the key for negotiation and resolution of the Palestinian problem is recognition of Israel and her security needs"; and because of high levels of sympathy, supports U.S. assistance to Israel despite a general reluctance to approve foreign aid.

Syndicated columnist Philip Geyelin takes a less partisan look than many public opinion specialists when he writes the following on December 2, 1982 about a poll which he commissioned:

"It (the survey) shows an increasing awareness on the part of the American public that the old 'pro-Israel, pro-Arab' formulae don't work. It reflects a growing public awareness of a legitimate Palestinian grievance. And it suggests a public sensitivity to the intricacies of the so-called Arab-Israeli struggle that may well be running (not for the first time) ahead of the familiar Washington reflexes. ... If there is a lesson in all this, it lies less in the actual numbers than in the evidence that the American public is entirely capable of absorbing the complexities of the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict when

it is presented, as it rarely is from Washington, in all of its complexity."

The American public generally sympathises more with Israel than with the Arabs, but this sympathy does not translate into a *carte blanche*. By a two-to-one majority, the American public approves the establishment of an independent state for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza; nearly 70 per cent disapproved of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon; a majority of the public does not feel that Israel is trying hard enough to achieve a peaceful settlement; a clear majority does not favour foreign aid even to Israel; a majority does not think that the U.S. should send troops in case Israel is invaded by Arab countries; and a clear majority thinks the PLO should be involved in peace negotiations despite their generally negative perception of the organisation and its tactics.

In fact the American public seems to echo the international consensus on the manner of resolving the Palestinian-Israeli problem, which may be summed up in the following manner: A peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians in the form of an international conference with the participation of the PLO; a recognition of Israel's right to exist in security as well as a recognition of the rights of the Palestinians to set up their own independent state on the West Bank and Gaza; and withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the territories occupied in June 1967.

Western European public attitudes also reflect the international consensus. So do the official positions of the Western European governments.

The Israeli public reflects the official positions of the Israeli government. Here again, despite an increasing polarisation of public opinion, as well as a trend toward extremism among certain groups, there are possibilities for significant change in the direction of acceptance of a settlement.

Palestinian public opinion on the West Bank and Gaza remains strongly supportive of the PLO and its official positions. Most recently, public frustration with the prevailing paralysis has led to the development of hardened positions.

American public opinion

THE CHICAGO Council on Foreign Relations (CCFR) has conducted through the Gallup Organisation several nationwide studies of American public attitudes on foreign policy. These influential studies appeared in 1975, 1979, 1983, and in 1987.

The latest survey polled a nationwide sample of 1,585 respondents representing Americans 18 years of age and older. Gallup conducted the field work which involved personal, in-home interviews, between October 30 and November 2, 1986. In addition, Gallup surveyed a leadership sample of 343 respondents that included senior government officials, members of Congress, business and corporate leaders, editors, publishers, presidents of universities and known foreign policy experts.

This is probably the most ambitious, authoritative and responsible study of public attitudes on a whole range of foreign policy issues. As with such studies, there are two basic components: The data, which include the figures and percentages, and narrative interpretation of these data. The data are obviously influenced by the questions asked (different questions will elicit a different data set). In this case, while the questions are neutral enough (as they should be), the kinds of questions reflect the concerns of the sponsors.

John Rieley, council president, reports the findings in a monograph published by the CCFR and in an article in *Foreign Policy*. Rieley says that the Middle East is "declining in perceived importance. Fewer Americans consider the region one of the country's most important foreign-policy problems, nor are as many willing to support use of American troops in the area. Yet Israel's place in the preference poll has risen in the last four years: Israel remains one of the top six countries where Americans believe the country has a vital interest. Saudi Arabia also ranks high from the standpoint of vital interest, but it does not rate a high place in the preference poll. Iran is at the bottom of the

list of countries."

Although it is somewhat selective, this conclusion is not inaccurate given the data generated by the study. Nor does it come as a surprise to anyone who follows events closely. The Reagan administration has relegated the issue of finding a peace settlement in the Middle East to the back burner, and emphasised instead side issues like terrorism. This also has produced benign neglect by the media who often take their cue from the administration on foreign-policy matters.

What is not emphasised in the interpretive summary, yet runs through the latest study, is a somewhat more complex picture. It is true that pro-Israel sympathy tends to be higher among the general public and that Israel has recouped some of its losses since 1982 when it received high levels of disapproval for its invasion of Lebanon and its involvement in the massacres of Sabra and Shatila camp residents. However, the thermometer ratings for different countries place Israel in the same group as Brazil, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Taiwan, France, Mexico and the Philippines, with the strongest feelings reserved for Canada, Great Britain, Germany, and Japan.

Only 33 per cent of the public favour sending U.S. troops to the Middle East in case the Arabs invade Israel, but 57 per cent of the leaders favour doing so. The leadership sample itself is split along interesting lines. For example, only 32 per cent of administration officials (but 63 per cent of other leaders) sympathise more with Israel than with the Arab nations. This wide gap between officials and non-official leaders is astonishing and merits further examination.

Asked specifically about President Reagan's September 1, 1982 peace plan, 45 per cent of the public favoured it, 21 per cent opposed it, and a significant 34 per cent indicated "don't know."

Perhaps most striking is the finding that 68 per cent favour a "Palestinian homeland on the West Bank" and only 32 per cent oppose it. These figures have not changed substantially from the

1982 study. John Rieley understates these findings in the following manner:

"When a more specific question was asked in 1986 about President Reagan's plan for no further Israeli settlements on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and for a homeland for the Palestinians in these territories, a less pro-Israel response was given — one relatively unchanged from 1982."

What Rieley describes as a "less pro-Israel response" turns out to be 68 per cent of the respondents. Given the relatively high level of sympathy for Israel, this cannot and should not be interpreted as an anti-Israel response. Rather, it appears to express a pro-peace settlement (not the same as a less pro-Israel response) which recognises that there is a legitimate Palestinian grievance and a need for a Palestinian "homeland." This result is consistent with figures obtained in the 1982 CCFR study which shows "an almost two-to-one margin (41 per cent to 21 per cent) in support of a Palestinian state." Similarly, the public in 1982 supported President Reagan's peace plan by a two-to-one margin (48 per cent to 22 per cent).

Gallup did a follow-up study in mid-January 1987 to see if significant changes occurred as a result of the Iran-contra scandal. The number of respondents favouring stopping military aid and arms sales to Israel more than doubled from 11 per cent in October 1986 to 25 per cent in January 1987. The 10 per cent favouring decreasing military aid in 1986 rose to 16 per cent. The 57 per cent who favoured keeping aid at current levels declined to 42 per cent in the same period.

What this adds up to is the following proposition, namely, that a pro-peace agenda, cognizant of the homelessness of the Palestinians and their need for a state of their own in a manner that does not threaten Israel's security may find, among the American public, overwhelming support. Results of previous surveys of American attitudes prove this.

King meets Syrian premier

(Continued from page 1)

of an earlier estimate of 150 metres.

In an article published recently in the Arabic press, engineer Saeid Haddad, who has been closely associated with the plan, said that according to an American company, which was about to implement the dam in 1955, the dam, which aimed at conserving rain water will irrigate 520,000 dunum of land in both the East and West Banks of Jordan.

Furthermore, Mr. Haddad said, hydroelectric stations which could be built near the dam could provide an annual 20,000 kilowatts of electricity. In his article Mr. Haddad described the project as an effort "to use this wasted treasure."

But despite the high appraisal of the project, whether by Jordanian or international experts, the new agreement indicated the most serious and explicit and

practical step so far to implement the long-delayed project.

Dr. Kasim arrived here on Thursday. On Friday Mr. Rifai accompanied Dr. Kasim to a visit to Petra.

During a rest at a bedouin tent set up by Petra residents to receive Dr. Kasim, a Petra resident presented a token gift to Dr. Kasim.

At the Petra Rest House, Minister of Tourism and Information Mohammed Al Khatib presented a replica of the Petra treasury to the Syrian premier.

Dr. Kasim is due to wind up his three-day visit on Saturday.

On his visit to Jordan Dr. Kasim is accompanied by Mr. Abdul Rahman Al Madani, minister of irrigation, Mr. Antoine Jubran, minister of state for the Syrian People's Council affairs, Mr. Issam Al Na'eb, minister of state for foreign affairs and a group of Syrian officials.

U.N. council approves peace mission

(Continued from page 1)

embargo against Iran for failing to heed the ceasefire call but has suspended its campaign pending the outcome of the secretary general's trip.

When a reporter noted Mr. Perez de Cuellar had appeared to emphasise his mandate in Iran and asked what his mandate was in Iraq, he replied: "Exactly the same. To implement the resolution."

U.S. officials had given Iran

until Friday to accept the ceasefire.

But State Department spokesman Charles E. Redman said Thursday that attempts to punish Iran unless it stopped fighting with Iraq would be delayed until after Mr. Perez de Cuellar visits Tehran next week.

It was understood the United States had demanded as a condition for its approval that Mr. Perez de Cuellar not permit Iran to change the ceasefire resolution.

Silkworm overshoots tankers anchored off Kuwait

(Continued from page 1)

south at Mina Al Zaur also said they had neither seen nor heard the missile and facilities were operating normally, according to a Reuters dispatch.

Diplomats quoted by Reuters said the missile could have landed without exploding. They recalled a similar incident last January when missiles believed to be Iranian landed near Failaka Island off the northern Kuwaiti coast without causing damage.

Kuwaiti sources had reported another missile hit a desolate island in Kuwaiti waters three days ago, but they did not know what type it was or where it came from.

A Kuwait-based shipping official told AP the government probably did not report that missile in hopes that it might prove to be only an isolated incident.

The Silkworm missile was believed to have been fired from the vicinity of Iraq's Fao Peninsula, in the southern end of the Shatt Al Arab waterway leading into the Gulf. Iran occupied parts of Fao in an offensive early 1986.

There had been reports that Iran had installed Silkworm batteries in Fao. The missiles have a maximum range of 80 kilometres.

The U.S. Defence Department has called Iran's Silkworm missiles a major threat to shipping in the Strait of Hormuz, the only way in and out of the Gulf.

U.S. naval forces have orders to retaliate against any sign of hostile intent, such as indications that a Silkworm battery's targeting radar is actually track-

ing American convoys. The radar is regularly jammed by U.S. warships transiting Hormuz.

Apart from indiscriminate attacks on neutral shipping and stray missiles hitting unintended targets, it was apparently the first time in almost a year that either belligerent had allowed the conflict to spill over into a third country's territory.

Last November, the United Arab Emirates offshore Al Bukhoosh oilfield in the southern Gulf was destroyed by unidentified planes.

Iran blamed Iraq for the attack. But Western diplomats said at the time that Iran may have carried it out in retaliation for an attack on one of its fields 10 days earlier.

Iraq and Iran, reported air strikes on each other's territory Thursday.

Iraq said its gunners downed an Iranian plane and shipping sources said Iranian speedboat-borne fighters attacked a Japanese tanker and an Italian motorship.

But the Iranian embassy in Rome denied the attacking ship was Iranian, and Tehran's official news agency said the United States was probably behind the attacks.

Gunfire from Iraqi warplanes or Iranian speedboats have hit at least 20 ships registered in nine different nations since Saturday, said Gulf-based shipping sources.

Britain refuelled its first Kuwaiti tanker Thursday in the Gulf of Oman, said shipping sources in the United Arab Emi-

rates. The supertanker Al Faiha, renamed the Tonbridge, now flies the British flag and will be accompanied at least part way up the Gulf by British warships.

U.S. warships protecting half Kuwait's tanker fleet in the Gulf meanwhile resumed escorting three reflagged Kuwaiti tankers out of the waterway on Friday after a 12-hour stopover off Bahrain.

Reporters on a nearby supply boat said the tankers Gas Princess, Gas Queen and Townsend anchored 35 kilometres north of

Bahrain just before midnight Thursday night after slipping out of Kuwait in darkness early in the day.

They left their anchorage at mid-morning on Friday with the destroyer Kidd and the guided missile cruiser Reeves, steaming towards the southern Gulf at 15 knots.

The convoy is the third to sail out of the Gulf since the U.S. navy began the protection scheme in July and no incidents have been reported so far despite the recent flare-up.

LETTERS

Music for the teenagers

To the Editor:

FOR once Jordan Television scored full marks on transmitting the pop programme "Music Box" featuring the latest in pop songs, instead of the outdated "Pop in Germany." Music Box was the highlight of the week for many teenagers throughout the Kingdom. Why was it stopped? Why was the only enjoyable programme for teenagers stopped? Does Jordan Television really think that teenagers sit and watch "Open Sesame" or the ever famous "Pop in Germany"?

Being a teenager myself I know that a good number of us (teenagers) buy numerous foreign magazines such as No. 1, Smash Hits, Just Seventeen... etc, thus read about the different pop groups and their songs. Also we listen to the top twenty on Radio Jordan, why can't Jordan Television complete the picture? Is one hour a week too much to ask? After all isn't Jordan Television supposed to cater for all ages and tastes?

Jennifer Zarekat
P.O. Box 1634,
Amman.



The photograph of a Bhutanese "dzong," left, appeared in a 1914 National Geographic. It set the architectural style for the University of Texas at El Paso, whose forerunner, the School of Mines, was

Bhutanese-style architecture distinguishes El Paso campus

By Mercer Cross
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — Walking around the campus of the University of Texas at El Paso is a little bit like visiting the ancient Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan. It's the only campus in the United States that has Bhutanese-style architecture. Most of its light-brown stucco buildings have high, deeply inset windows, inwardly slanting exterior walls trimmed with red-brick bands and tile designs, and overhanging tile roofs.

Two urn-shaped sculptures patterned after Buddhist prayer wheels flank the entrances of the university museum and the student-union building. Even the guard shacks, where visitors are greeted and given parking permits, are Bhutanese in style.

Inspired by 1914 article

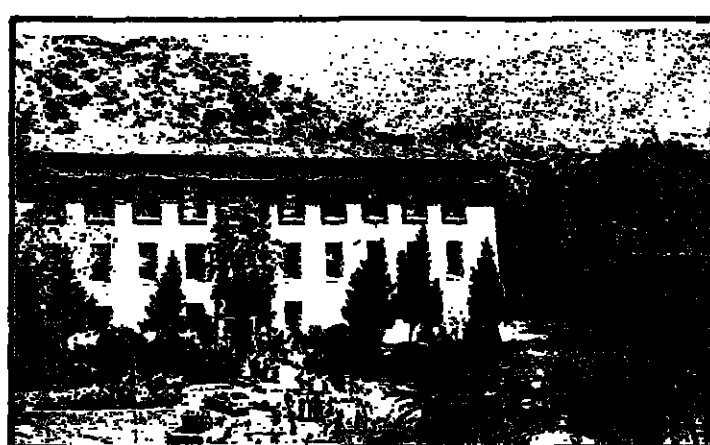
It all happened because of an article in the April 1914 National

Geographic.

In October 1916, fire destroyed the central administration building at El Paso's School of Mines, forerunner of today's university, then located at Fort Bliss. The next year the school was relocated on the rocky western slopes of Mount Franklin, seven miles from the original site.

To Kathleen L. Worrell, wife of the dean of the School of Mines, the rugged landscape of the institution's new location resembled that pictured in the Geographic article. "Castles in the Air: Experiences and Journeys in Unknown Bhutan." The author of the article was John Claude White, a British diplomat with broad experience in Bhutan and surrounding territories.

Among his photographs of the previously unexplored country were those of several "dzongs," the fortress-like buildings that serve the Bhutanese as repositories of the arts, headquarters for



destroyed by fire in 1916. Old Main, right is the oldest building on campus.

civil administration, and housing for Buddhist monks.

If the strategically situated dzongs fit so comfortably into the windblown slopes of the small nation sandwiched between India and Tibet, Mrs. Worrell reasoned, why shouldn't similar architecture look equally at home in the foothills of southwest Texas?

Her husband, Dean Stephen Howard Worrell, agreed. He prevailed upon the Texas legislature to appropriate \$100,000 in emergency funds for the construction of four dzong-like buildings on the 23-acre site.

The buildings, the first of their kind ever built in the United States, were ready for occupancy by the school's 61 students in January 1918.

350-acre campus

Today the University of Texas at El Paso's 13,000 students occupy some 50 buildings on 350 acres. The School of Mines be-

came Texas Western College in 1949 and assumed its present name in 1967.

Names notwithstanding, the Bhutanese architectural tradition lives proudly on at the Texas school. It suffered a couple of non-conforming and bitterly criticized lapses in the 1960s. But the character of the campus was restored in the 1980s with the construction of the two newest buildings, the business college and the library.

No one has studied the distinctive architecture, or written about it, more than Dale L. Walker, director of the university's Office of News and Information. "We have visitors on this campus all the time that kind of 'ooh' and 'ah' over this architecture," he says. "They haven't seen anything like it."

To which El Paso architect Jose Gomez, designer of the two newest buildings, adds: "It gives the university a unique character, it really does."

Whatever happened to renewable energy?

By Peter Millership
Reuters

LONDON — In African deserts, solar energy is used to run refrigerators. Affluent Californians watch televisions powered by wind turbines.

Superheated geothermal steam, screaming like a jet engine, drives a turbine in a remote Philippine town. Cities in China and India get energy from methane gas in their sewage.

The recent oil glut means the quest for alternative energy is less frenzied than in the 1970s, OPEC's decade. But a host of projects, big and small, are still going ahead and those who conceive them, with an eye to the 21st century, are as enthusiastic as ever.

"Wind power now is like aviation in the 1920s," says Peter Franke, a director at IT Power Ltd., which hones new energy technologies.

Plans are in hand to harness the power of volcanoes, tides, waves and even cyclones. The Chernobyl nuclear disaster, fears about acid rain from burning coal and new threats to oil supply from the Gulf have re-kindled interest in energy that neither pollutes nor runs short, energy experts say.

Even so, and despite the \$7 billion spent on renewable energy since the 1973 Arab oil embargo, the sector still accounts only for a tiny fraction of world energy, says the International Energy Agency in Paris.

Its latest figures show little has changed in the world's energy consumption pattern. Oil, coal and gas dominate the energy mix. Nuclear lags behind. Hydro-electricity and others account for only seven per cent.

A recent IEA report on renewable energy said there had been remarkable progress since 1973

and it forecast it would make bigger contribution. But this would take time.

"At least 30 years may be needed for (renewables) to achieve a significant market penetration which will still be relatively small in terms of share of total energy supplies," the IEA said.

Wind systems, first used in the 13th century by peoples in the Near East and Egypt to lift water and grind grain, are now being used extensively in developed and developing countries.

There were more than 10,000 windmills in 18th century Britain and the wind pump was more important than the Colt revolver in opening up the American prairies for farming. After the advent of oil and gas, wind systems lost favour quickly.

Britain's Wind Energy Group (WEG), formed by Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd. and British Aerospace PLC, supplies high-tech versions of the centuries-old windmill.

WEG supplied turbines to an ambitious project in California where about 10,000 have been installed since 1981 to produce as much energy as two nuclear reactors.

WEG Chairman Reg Taylor said electricity suppliers "will have confidence to buy into this technology now that they can see that companies... are committed to its development."

The United States, Sweden, Denmark, West Germany, Canada, The Netherlands and Britain all have wind projects.

In poor countries, wind and solar systems are used for lighting, pumping water, telecommunications and refrigeration, which require only a small amount of power.

The origins of solar energy can be traced back to the 17th century when greenhouses protected tro-

pical plants brought home by European explorers.

Now light can be directly converted into electricity with photovoltaic cells. But these are expensive to make. One of the biggest breakthroughs would be a technology to cut that cost.

The U.S. Department of Energy sees solar system costs being cut from the present level of more than \$9,000 per kilowatt to \$1,400 to \$1,900 in the late 1990s.

The IEA quotes one analyst projecting photovoltaic sales will rise from 24 megawatts in 1985 to 500 megawatts in 1990, worth \$2 billion a year. The IEA says about 15,000 homes so far worldwide rely totally on solar electricity.

There are solar-powered traffic lights, calculators, aircraft and cars.

Wood, until the 19th century the primary fuel source, is considered the biomass (plant or animal material or waste) resource

	1973	1979	1986	2,000 ^a	2,000 ^b
Oil	51	50.5	44.0	38.0	42.0
Gas	21	19.2	19.0	18.0	17.0
Coal	21	20.8	22.0	27.0	25.0
Nuclear	1	3.3	8.0	9.0	8.5
Hydro/ Others	6	6.2	7.0	8.0	7.5

Note:

1) Assumes crude oil price at \$17.50 until 1989 then climbing to \$30 a barrel by the end of the century.

2) Assumes crude oil price at a constant \$17.50 a barrel until 2,000.

with the greatest immediate potential in Western Europe and North America, said the IEA.

But in arid regions where villagers hunt hard for scraps of wood and often burn dried animal waste instead, a fuelwood crisis had developed. A billion people depend on foraging for cooking fuel every day.

Another key renewable energy source is biogas, formed when waste matter decomposes. The first commercial system to produce gas from manure was founded in Britain, in 1895. The gas was used in street lamps.

Following is a table compiled from International Energy Agency statistics recording and projecting the growth of energy demand in countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Each category is expressed as a percentage of total demand:

	1973	1979	1986	2,000 ^a	2,000 ^b
Oil	51	50.5	44.0	38.0	42.0
Gas	21	19.2	19.0	18.0	17.0
Coal	21	20.8	22.0	27.0	25.0
Nuclear	1	3.3	8.0	9.0	8.5
Hydro/ Others	6	6.2	7.0	8.0	7.5

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JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat — Sept. 5, 1987

8:30 Together We Stand

9:00 Sat. Variety Show

10:20 Feature Film
The Outsider

"Bishop", a richman asks David, a private investigator to keep an eye on his lover. Subsequently, the investigator is confronted with correlated incidents by which he was able to find out that Bishop is being attempted for blackmail by his secretary and a friend of hers to get the money he saved in Switzerland for engagement in illegal investments.

Sun — Sept. 6, 1987

8:30 Charles In Charge

9:10 Special Documentary
The baby business

This special examines the problems of infertility and the new options available through revolutionary medical advances. The profound legal, moral and ethical questions of surrogate motherhood are also explored.

10:20 Hunter

The set-up

11:10 Are You Being Served
The agent

Mon — Sept. 7, 1987

8:30 Allo Allo

9:10 Bad Earth
A one part drama play

10:20 Bird Of Prey

(Last part)
Totally alone and believing his wife to be dead, Henry plots his final move — no longer a frightened, hunted figure but a desperate hunter. Dressed in the uniform of a Diplomatic Corps chauffeur and acting on Julia's information, he heads for the airport where Jardine is due to arrive for a top level inter-ministerial meeting in London. Meanwhile Bridgforth makes Hendersly (now his prisoner) full

party to the conspiracy. Hendersly helps him trace Anne who has survived the explosion and is now in possession of Tomkins' copy of the incriminating file.

11:10 The Love Boat

Tue — Sept. 8, 1987

8:30 Double Trouble

A Tricky Situation

Kate thinks of a special trick to turn her job as a magician's assistant into good fortune for both herself and the washed-up magician she hopes to help — but twin Allison is refusing to give her the magic words.

9:10 Ohara

"Brian" ... A Police Academy student (John Scott Clough) sets up a sting operation to avenge his unjustly dishonoured father. His solo effort may end in death unless Lt. Ohara (Pat Morita) can convince him of the value of teamwork.

10:20 Mandela
(Last part)

In the shanty towns, with the ruthless enforcement of new pass laws and brutalisation of human dignity, a campaign of defiance is born. It is 1952. Mandela arrives in Johannesburg and establishes the first black legal practice in the central "white" district. In reaction to the governments policy of black degradation, he joins the African National Congress with Oliver Tambo and others. Singled out and hounded by Sergeant Swanepoel, later the "Beast of Soweto" he enters the year-long treason trials, persecuted as a "communist" for his cause. His romantic courtship of Winnie, South Africa's first black social worker, and their subsequent marriage is harshly interrupted by the horror of Sharpeville and Mandela's arrest. On bail, he goes underground. Passive resistance having failed, a policy of sabotage begins.

11:10 Open All Hours

Wed — Sept. 9, 1987

8:30 Don't Wait Up



Nelson Mandela — Tuesday at 10:20

9:10 Doc — The Silk Road

Where horses fly like the wind The Tian Shan Mountains will be shown with its precipitous peaks, some of which reach a height of 7,439 metres dividing the Silk Road into northern and southern sections. The nomadic plateau of Lili, located close to the Russian border and along the northwestern foot of the Tian Shan Mountains, was the birthplace of the fine horses that Emperor Han-Wu admiringly referred to as "flying horses". The programme will examine the free, easy and rugged life of the nomads along the northern Tian Shan Road, looking particularly at the records of trading and at the summer festivals in which a large number of nomadic tribesmen take part.

10:20 Condominium
Bestseller

Thur — Sept. 10, 1987

8:30 Kate and Allie

9:10 Gone to Texas

Texas in 1832 is ripe for inde-

pendence from Mexico, and Sam quickly becomes a leader of the liberation movement. When Jim Bowie, Davy Crockett and their men are massacred by Mexican General Santa Anna's army at the now-famous battle of the Alamo, Houston knows that he can wait no longer to make his move. However, with an army outnumbered by more than 10 to 1, victory will take all the cunning and determination Houston can muster. In a treacherous march across the rugged Texas terrain, Houston lures Santa Anna's army into position for the final assault.

10:20 Feature Film

Nanadu
Starring: Gene Kelly
Olivia Newton-John
Michael Beck

Fri — Sept. 11, 1987

8:30 Bill Cosby Show

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 Inside Story

China's dissident bishop remains loyal to Rome

By Andrew Roche
Reuters

SHANGHAI — Bishop Ignatius Kung, China's best-known dissident cleric, now on parole after 30 years in prison, has never renounced his loyalty to Rome, says an official of the state-approved Catholic church.

The former Bishop of Shanghai has admitted treason charges for which he was arrested in 1955 but has not been asked to give up his beliefs, said the Reverend Shen Baozhi, general secretary of the state-controlled Catholic Patriotic Association's Shanghai Diocese.

"The state has not asked him to change his beliefs," he said. "What he thinks of Rome or what personal contacts he has are his own affair."

"Despite growing freedom in China for all religions, the government still prohibits Chinese Catholics from maintaining contacts with the Vatican."

Relations between Peking and the Vatican were severed in 1957, with the Communist leadership blaming Rome for causing the breach by maintaining diplomatic links with nationalist Taiwan.

Bishop Kung, who turned 87 this month and is still technically serving a life sentence, became a

symbol of loyalty to Rome during his 30 years in prison.

He now lives a reclusive existence in a church-owned house next door to Shanghai's Xujiahui Cathedral.

"His health is good, but he is old and the heat makes him tired. He cannot receive journalists," Shen said at the entrance to the building.

Bishop Kung said mass privately, did traditional Chinese exercises for his health and recently made an escorted trip to Dalian in north China to escape the steamy Shanghai summer, he said.

"He is not completely free," Shen said, noting that the bishop was on parole. Western diplomats said he had been seen by only a handful of foreigners since his release in 1985.

The bishop is considered a prisoner of conscience by some foreign Catholic groups and by the Amnesty International human rights organisation.

Officials of the Catholic Patriotic Association, which supports Communist policies including China's strict birth-control rules, take a different view.

"We welcomed his release. He is one of us," said Shen. "But he committed crimes against the state. Some foreigners do not

understand this."

In the 1950s Kung was accused of forbidding young Catholics to volunteer to fight in the Korean war and organising followers to gather information on the armed forces, politics and economics.

Some foreign organisations believe a number of Catholics jailed around the same time are still in prison.

The Catholic Patriotic Association says some three million Chinese worship under its auspices. But many who remain loyal to Rome meet to study and worship in secret.

Amnesty International said 40 underground priests, nuns and seminarians were arrested and some beaten or sexually assaulted when police raided an unauthorised seminary in north China's Hebei province last year.

Hopes of a thaw in Peking's attitude towards the Vatican have been raised in the past two years. The first occasion was in 1985 when a Catholic Patriotic Association delegation visited Hong Kong and the Philippines, an overwhelmingly Roman Catholic nations.

Then in 1986 the Roman Catholic bishop of Hong Kong, John Baptist Wu, received a warm

welcome on a trip to China.

But two months after his visit, Peking's Bishop Fu Tieshan accused Rome of appointing secret underground bishops.

"These actions have obstructed exchanges between Chinese Catholics and the Vatican," the New China News Agency quoted him as saying.

And late last year Communist Party politburo member Ni Zhongxun repeated the demand that Rome break diplomatic ties with Taiwan and also said it should "stop interfering in China's affairs."

Many Chinese Catholics say they are grateful for the relative freedom they enjoy in the 1980s, after severe persecution during the cultural revolution of 1966 to 1976.

More than 1,900 Catholic churches or gathering places have been restored and reopened this decade, the official New China News Agency reported late last year. In 1980 there was only one functioning church.

Jin Fugen, 67, a Shanghai bartender who was a Catholic before the 1949 Communist takeover in China, said worship in the officially approved church posed no problems for his conscience.

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Gladish, Voss and Forster star in Rome

ROME (Agencies) — East German Torsten Voss moved further ahead of defending world champion Daley Thompson of Britain as the decathlon competition entered its second day at the world athletics championships on Friday.

Voss, first in the 10-discipline event with 4,556 points on Thursday night, finished second in the fourth heat of the 110 metres hurdles behind West German Siegfried Wentz while Thompson had a disastrous run for sixth and last place.

Voss clocked 14.13 seconds to take his total to 5,514 points ahead of Frenchman Christian Plaziat, who now has 5,299.

Wentz's time of 14.06 was enough to put him in third place ahead of Thompson with 5,288. Thompson, outwardly at least, seemed as confident as ever when the field lined up for the final heat Friday morning.

Meanwhile East German sprinter Silke Gladish became the first double gold medalist while sprinter Calvin Smith and hurdler Greg Forster defended their titles in the rain-plagued World and Track Championships.

All five hold medals went

either to East German or American athletes.

Rain struck the meet for the first time, with the late events — no finals — contested in a down-pour.

Gladish took the women's 200-metre dash with a spectacular time of 21.74 seconds, the second-fastest ever.

East Germany also got an upset victory from Thomas Schoenlebe, who beat Nigeria's Innocent Egbunike and American Butch Reynolds in the men's 400-metre dash, and an easy win with women's intermediate hurdler Sabine Busch.

Meanwhile, Britain's Daley Thompson, the two-time Olympic decathlon champion and world record-holder who has been plagued by a groin injury, got off to a poor start in defence of his title.

Smith, considered one of the finest curve runners ever, needed

all his resourcefulness over the final 100 metres to score his 10th consecutive victory of the season in the men's 200-metre dash.

Apparently out of contention in fifth place after the first 100 metres, Smith accelerated brilliantly and nipped France's Gilles Quenehervé at the finish.

Both were timed in 20.16, with early leader John Regis of Britain, who thought he had won, placing third in 20.18.

Sport aid turned down

Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), has refused permission for the fundraising charity Sport Aid to launch its 1988 campaign at the world championships in Rome.

IAAF General Secretary John Holt told Reuters on Friday that Nebiolo had told the London-based charity it could not stage its planned global launch of Sport Aid '88 at the Olympic Stadium after the last scheduled event on Sunday.

"The president of the IAAF feels that it should not take

place... it is Nebiolo who has reached this decision, Nebiolo has said no," Holt said. "Personally I am disappointed... I don't know if it can be changed at this late stage."

Holt said he could not provide further details and gave no reasons for the decision. Nebiolo, who is also head of the Rome organising committee, was unavailable for immediate comment.

Sport aid officials said the decision had been a major blow to the 1988 programme and had not been expected due to the support shown by some IAAF members. "Up to the last few days everything has been ready to go," said organiser Simon Dring.

Holt said he thought Nebiolo had sent Sport Aid a letter to inform them of the position three weeks ago.

Last year, Sport aid organised a "race against time" in which an estimated 20 million people ran simultaneously in 89 countries around the world in televised events that raised more than \$35 million for famine relief.

IOC offers N. Korea bilateral talks

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — The head of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on Friday offered North Korea a one-day meeting next month to prepare for a possible fifth round of talks on co-hosting the 1988 Summer Games in Seoul.

However, the suggested Oct. 7 bilateral session at IOC headquarters in Lausanne will only be held if North Korea responds to the Olympic body's latest proposal on sharing the games awarded to South Korea's capital, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said in a letter to North Korea's Olympic committee.

Samaranch thus rejected the North's call for holding a fifth round of three-way talks including himself and both Koreas before Sept. 17, when the IOC will send invitations for the Seoul Games to national Olympic organisations.

Barcelona out to exploit Seville's low spirits

MADRID (R) — Barcelona looks to jump ahead at the top of the Spanish First Division this weekend when they host Seville, a side seriously demoralised by the sacking of the Scottish coach Jock Wallace.

Wallace's sudden departure just before the season started last week has left Seville in disarray and Barcelona will have no qualms about exploiting their opponents' weakness.

The Catalan Club, runners-up to Real Madrid last year, beat Las Palmas 2-1 in the opening game of the season.

Real, whose formidable talent ensured a 4-0 victory over Cadiz last weekend, have a fairly easy task themselves with a home tie against Gijon.

Atletico Madrid have a lot to prove against Real Majorca. Despite an expensive summer shopping spree that included purchases of Portuguese striker Paulo Futre and Argentine coach Cesar Luis Menotti, they failed to impress against lowly Sabadell last

week, needing a penalty to win 1-0.

West German League

In the West German League, Werder Bremen, surprise leaders after the departure of stars Rudi Voeller and Bruno Pezzy, look to continue their success when they visit Bayer Leverkusen.

Werder, who demolished Stuttgart 5-1 on Wednesday, are unbeaten with 10 points from six games and have a miserly defence which has conceded just two goals.

Cologne, inspired by the return of Pierre Littbarski from France, play Borussia in Dortmund with their unbeaten record on the line.

Like Werder, their early success is founded on a steady defence with new signing Juergen Kohler, a 21-year-old stopper, proving an outstanding buy.

Third-placed Borussia Moenchengladbach, who beat champions Bayern Munich 2-0 on Wednesday with a brace of goals

from Uwe Rahn, have an easier-looking trip to Waldhof Mannheim.

Bayern, favourites to win a fourth successive title, suffered their second defeat of the season on Wednesday after going through all of last season with just one loss.

It was an unwelcome return to Moenchengladbach for new trainer Jupp Heynckes who left Borussia for Bayern this summer.

But his team, lying fourth, should win at home against lowly Eintracht Frankfurt and could gain ground on the top three.

France vs. Soviet Union

French First Division teams take a rest this weekend, ahead of next Wednesday's European soccer championship qualifier against the Soviet Union in Moscow, while Italian fans are looking forward to the start of their season on September 13.

Williams confirm split from Honda

MONZA, Italy (R) — The all-conquering Williams Formula One motor racing team confirmed on Friday they will be ending their highly successful partnership with Honda next year and switching to British Judd engines.

Williams, current leaders of the manufacturers' standings and winners of the last five races, have used the Japanese company's turbo-charged engines for three seasons.

Next year, they will use normally-aspirated V8 engines supplied by John Judd, who has also clinched separate deals to supply the Ligier and March teams with his power units developed at his rugby headquarters in England.

Judd worked closely with the Williams team in the early 1980s.

In a statement on Friday, the Williams team said the decision

had been taken following a review of Honda's other plans for the new season and a close look at the changing Formula One technical regulations.

These include greatly increased restrictions on turbo-power as part of a complete switch to normally aspirated engines by 1989.

In the statement, team boss Williams said: "We had to take into consideration Honda's other commitments and our belief that normally aspirated engines will win races."

"Since our association with Honda began, we have won 20 races. We intend to maintain that competitiveness and I am very excited about our potential."

Williams told Reuters he made his decision after Honda had suggested his team employ Japanese Satoru Makajima as the second

driver to Briton Nigel Mansell next year.

Current world championship leader Nelson Piquet of Brazil has already decided to leave Williams for Lotus in 1988.

Honda were expected to announce later Friday that they will supply the McLaren team with engines next year.

"When we realised we were going to be the number two team we decided we did not want to know," said Williams. "We want experienced drivers. We were offered Nakajima but he is still only a learner."

Williams did not say who would be his team's second driver next season.

In Friday morning's opening unofficial practice, Mansell was the quickest driver around the 5.8-km Woodland Circuit and the only man to record a time below one minute 26 seconds.

Jet-setting Triptych bids for 7th triumph

DUBLIN (R) — Globe-trotting French mare Triptych bids for her seventh group one win on Sunday when she takes on a classy international field for the Phoenix Champion Stakes.

But her Dublin appearance could be jeopardised by the fast-drying ground at Phoenix Park and trainer Patrick Biancone, who also has her engaged in West Germany's Grosser Preis von Baden, is not flying Triptych out until the morning of the race.

If the ground does not become too fast, then the indomitable five-year-old holds her best chance yet of landing the 400,000 punt (\$600,000) prize that she has failed to win on two previous attempts.

Triptych, who has in her career challenged the best in six countries, has been in superb form this season with group one wins in Epsom's Coronation Cup and the York International.

On Sunday, she will be reunited with Hong Kong champion Jockey Tony Cruz, who had to give up the winning York ride to American Steve Caution after being injured.

British trainers, who have scooped all four Irish classics this season, hope to plunder yet another rich prize with a six-pronged challenge headed by Michael Stoute's Ascot Knight, beaten by Triptych at York last time out.

A big pre-race fancy has been the Paul Cole-trained Broken Hearted, a decisive winner at Goodwood and then successful at the summer meeting at Deauville in France. Both he and Ascot Knight would be quite happy on a sound surface.

Ireland's best chances of keeping the big prize lie, as they have so often in the past, with trainer Vincent O'Brien, who mounts a double challenge with Fair Judgment and Irish 2,000 Guineas runner-up entitled.

Stable jockey Cash Asmussen, the stylish Texan who became French champion jockey before landing the coveted O'Brien retainer, has opted for Fair Judgment.

Becker, Lendl and McEnroe advance to third round of U.S. tennis tourney

NEW YORK (Agencies) — John McEnroe, showing flashes of the brilliant form and fiery temper that made him famous, fought off a determined challenge from first-day pro Richey Reneberg Thursday night to advance to the third round of the U.S. Open tennis championships with a 7-6 (7-3), 2-6, 6-4, 6-2 victory.

As he prepared to serve at set point in the third set, McEnroe got into an altercation with a fan sitting behind him in the front row at the National Tennis Centre.

McEnroe ended up smashing his racket against the padded railing separating the stands from the court, prompting the fan to throw an object onto the court.

But McEnroe shook off the incident, won the next point, and went on to beat the 21-year-old Reneberg, who turned pro in June following his junior year of college.

"That was the first time in a while that I played after something like that," McEnroe, the number 8 seed, said of the incident with the spectator. "It got me pumped up."

Meanwhile, the road to the open title got slightly bumpier for Ivan Lendl and a lot smoother for

Boris Becker.

Lendl, the two-time defending champion and top seed, defeated Frenchman Jean Fleuriat 6-4, 6-2, 6-2 in the second round. Becker, seeded fourth, downed unseeded Jonathan Canter 6-4, 6-2, 7-6 (7-3).

"When I got on the court, it was hard to play for many different reasons," said Lendl, who scored the first three-set shutout in open history Tuesday. "For the first set or so, it was a little windy. Then the shadows started moving through the court."

Becker, a two-time Wimbledon champion beat Canter in 2 hours, 16 minutes, about half the time he needed to eliminate American Tim Wilkinson in his come-from-behind, opening-round victory.

"I wouldn't say it was very tough today," Becker said. "The third set was close because I made mistakes and I had a little letdown."

Also advancing to the third round were number 6 Jimmy Connors, number 13 Brad Gilbert and number 16 Anders Jarryd.

Women's heats

In women's play, no. 2 Martina Navratilova, no. 3 Hana Mandlikova and a lot smoother for

kova, no. 6 Helena Sukova, no. 8 Gabriela Sabatini, no. 12 Betina Bunge and no. 14 Catarina Lindqvist won second-round matches.

Becker said he thought his first-round struggle would help him later in the two-week tournament.

"I know what it's like to be in a tight five-set match here," he said. "It gave me a lot of mental confidence."

Connors, who turned 35 Wednesday, beat qualifier Wayne Hearn of North Carolina, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Cash became the first major casualty of the U.S. Open on Wednesday when he was beaten 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4 in the first round by Sweden's Peter Lundgren.

It was the 22-year-old Sweden's second victory over Cash in three weeks following his straight-sets win over the Australian in Montreal last month.

The unseeded Lundgren, ranked 47th in the world, was clearly more motivated and played with more aggression than Cash.

Seventh-seeded Cash is the first Wimbledon champion to lose in the first round of the U.S. Open since his compatriot John McEnroe lost to Czechoslovak Jan Kodes in 1971.

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مكتبة الصالح

Burundi leader in Kenya after troops stage successful coup

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza arrived here Friday, one day after renegade soldiers announced they had taken control of his central Africa nation and set up a ruling junta in his absence.

An Air France official said he believed Mr. Bagaza would get off the plane in Nairobi, the Kenyan capital, instead of continuing on the flight to Burundi's northern neighbour, Rwanda.

Earlier, airport sources said Mr. Bagaza would be travelling on to Kigali, the Rwandan capital.

Mutinous soldiers in Burundi announced Thursday that they had seized control of the country. Mr. Bagaza was attending a summit meeting of French-speaking nations in Quebec, Canada.

State-run Radio Burundi blared martial and religious music Friday, between repeated announcements that "Bagaza is relieved of his duties as head of state, party and army."

It was not possible immediately to find out Mr. Bagaza's plans. The 41-year-old socialist with ties to Moscow made no statement to reporters during his brief layover in Paris.

Telecommunication lines to Burundi remained cut Friday, but there were no reports of damage or injuries after the takeover in the former Belgian colony of 5 million people. Burundi is wedged between Tanzanian and

Zaire in central Africa's eastern highlands.

The radio said the army established a "military committee for national redemption" under Maj. Pierre Buyoya. It gave no reason for the coup.

The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC), reported that Maj. Buyoya was a member of Burundi's 50-member Central Committee, the ruling body of the National Union for Progress, the country's only legal political party.

Mr. Bagaza seized power in a bloodless coup in 1976. He had faced tribal and political problems and was at odds with the Roman Catholic Church in his largely Catholic country.

He left the Francophone summit in Canada when rumours of a coup began circulating. His foreign minister, Isidore Hakizimana, remained behind.

It was not possible to get independent verification of the Radio Burundi announcement, made in Kirundi and French, the country's official languages.

Burundi Radio said the borders and airports were closed and urged people to "remain calm and maintain peace and security

inside the country."

It broadcast martial music after the announcement until it stopped abruptly at 6:30 p.m., when the radio usually broadcasts a news bulletin in the Swahili language. There were no further transmissions on the frequency.

Telephone operators in Nairobi were unable to get through and said the lines may have been blocked in Bujumbura, capital of Burundi.

Mr. Bagaza was receiving technical and financial aid from the Soviet Union and China and was strengthening ties with Libya.

All officers in Burundi's army come from the minority Tutsi tribe, which is outnumbered nearly 6-1 by the Hutu majority.

Hutu rose against the Tutsi rulers in 1972 and a systematic massacre ensued in which more than 100,000 Hutus, including many of the tribe's professionals, were killed.

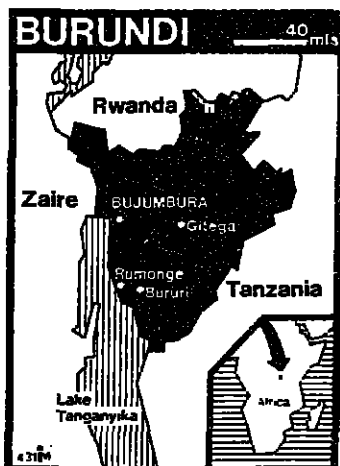
Mr. Bagaza took power in November 1976 when he was an army colonel, overthrowing the government of Michel Micombero, one of Africa's longest serving heads of state.

The country is among Africa's smallest, poorest and most densely populated. It has few mineral resources and gets 80 per cent to 85 per cent of its foreign exchange from coffee.

It had enjoyed stability under Mr. Bagaza's rule. He has welcomed investment from the West



Jean-Baptiste Bagaza



and received Western aid. In 1986, Burundi earned \$1.48 billion from its exports.

Gandhi outlines programme to fight drought

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Thursday said all of the nation's resources must be mobilised to deal with the drought that has devastated much of India.

"We will not let anyone starve," Mr. Gandhi told state leaders at a meeting on relief coordination. "Their minimum needs of food will be met. Lim-

ployment must be provided through large-scale drought relief works which reach every affected family."

Mr. Gandhi outlined a four-point programme to fight the drought and aid drought victims.

The programme includes getting seeds and fertiliser to farmers for winter planting, building irrigation systems, streamlining

food distribution and stepping up oil-fired generating plants to offset electricity shortages.

The meeting drew the chief ministers from 20 of India's 25 states.

Sixteen states are suffering from drought. Four states, mainly in the north east, have had severe flooding that killed 570 people and left millions homeless.

U.S. team favours private humanitarian aid to Vietnam

WASHINGTON (AP) — A U.S. medical team dispatched to Vietnam will recommend that private Americans provide limited humanitarian aid to Hanoi, a member of the panel says.

The team has been working on a report to President Ronald Reagan's special emissary, retired Gen. John W. Vessey, and other officials. It will be submitted to the administration soon.

The team will recommend a modest programme for private Americans — not the U.S. government — to provide some of the help Hanoi is seeking for the rehabilitation of amputees, said Fred Downs, a Veteran's Administration executive.

"We're going to make a positive recommendation," Mr. Downs

said. "We believe there should be some aid."

Mr. Downs joined two other rehabilitation experts on a four-day trip to Vietnam last month. In addition to holding talks with Foreign Ministry and health officials, they toured a centre near Son Tay, where artificial limbs, orthopedic devices and other rehabilitation equipment are produced and fitted.

The mission was the first of its kind since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975.

The Vietnamese promised to resume their help in accounting for the estimated 1,776 American servicemen still listed as missing in Vietnam. The United States pledged to look into some of Vietnam's humanitarian concerns.

Salvadorean students protest union leader's arrest

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Thousands of students protesting a union leader's arrest exploded a bomb outside the U.S. embassy and chanted slogans against the American-supported government.

No injuries were reported. About 3,000 students from the National University marched through the city's main streets. When they arrived at the embassy compound, the students burned tires and set off the bomb.

About 100 anti-riot police cordoned off the area. There did not appear to be any damage from the blast and no arrests were reported.

The Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Disappeared Persons said two members of its organisation were arrested shortly after the march ended in front of the Salvadoran Congress building.

The private organisation said police in plainclothes detained Gloria Iris Galan and Lucia Landaverde, who took part in the demonstration.

The students denounced U.S. support of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's government, which has been battling leftist guerrillas since 1979. An estimated 63,000 people have been killed in the insurgency.

Students have been demonstrating in the capital since Monday, when police detectives arrested Jorge Salvador Ubau, general secretary of the University Workers' Union.

Under a national emergency law, in force since 1982, the government has wide powers to search premises and arrest people who it considers cooperative with the guerrillas.

Shortly after university authorities revealed Ubau's arrest, the students took to the streets and set fire to four government vehicles.

Tamil rebels woo Muslim community

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil rebels staged a demonstration in Sri Lanka's eastern province on Friday in an apparent attempt to win the support of the Muslim community, residents said.

On Thursday, Muslim residents attacked Tamil shops at Mutur in the province after suspected Tamil rebels killed a Muslim government officer. The town was reported calm on Friday.

Indian peace-keeping troops patrolled the province on Friday. Shops and schools closed and vehicles kept off the roads in four towns in response to a call by the leading Tamil guerrilla group.

The Tigers were protesting against the arrest of some Muslim men for alleged robbery and other offences.

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Aquino vows to defend Philippine democracy

MANILA (Agencies) — President Corason Aquino said on Friday democracy had taken one step forward and two steps back since she took power in the Philippines but vowed to continue fighting her ideals.

Ringed by tight security, the embattled leader visited military headquarters in Manila a week after the camp was overrun by rebel soldiers in the worst uprising she has faced.

Hours before Mrs. Aquino arrived at Camp Aguinaldo, scene of several hours of pitched battles between government and rebel troops during the coup attempt, army explosives teams set off bombs and live projectiles abandoned by the mutineers.

Mrs. Aquino, who visited the camp to dedicate 280 houses for soldiers, said victory in the battle did not come cheaply.

"In this camp whose buildings are pockmarked by bullets, whose general headquarters is a burnt ruin... we must rededicate ourselves to democracy and to the ideals of military professionalism that were here violated," she said.

She said the Aug. 28 coup attempt had severely set back economic recovery.

"It has seemed like one step forward, two steps back since democracy was restored in the Philippines," she said. "But we cannot give up."

Mrs. Aquino, 54, faces growing criticism over her handling of an unruly military as well as of Communist insurgents, who have threatened to take advantage of rifts in the armed forces to attack military targets in Manila.

"The government is not perfect," she said. "But democracy and the constitution cannot be compromised."

Another festering problem confronting Mrs. Aquino surfaced again when about 1,000 left-wing demonstrators massed in the capital, renewing protests over oil price increases which

brought Manila and other cities to a standstill just days before the coup bid.

The Manila Chronicle newspaper quoted a Communist spokesman as saying "sparrow unit" assassination teams would hit individual military and police officials and increase propaganda among Manila's eight million people.

Police said they raided the home of mutiny leader Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan's brother early Friday and took him into custody.

Col. Celso Francisco, chief of police in suburban Marikina, said officers were preparing illegal weapons charges against Don Honasan.

Col. Francisco said a search of Honasan's home turned up a .45-caliber pistol, a .357-caliber Magnum handgun and assorted rifles.

Meanwhile a senior U.S. senator said Thursday that the U.S. Congress would cut off aid to the Philippines in case of a successful coup against President Aquino.

"Let me say that there is no doubt that Congress would cut off economic as well as military aid if there was a seizure of power here by illegal and violent means," said Sen. Alan Cranston, a Democrat from California who is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Sen. Cranston, who arrived Wednesday and met Thursday with Philippine House Speaker Ramon Mitra, said he had no doubt the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan would take the same measures.

The Reagan administration issued several declarations of support for Mrs. Aquino during last Friday's bloody coup.

"I do not believe that any American officials were behind the coup or were involved in any way," Sen. Cranston said. "And if any American official were, he would be in violation of American policy."

Poland declares day of mourning for victims of tram, rail accidents

WARSAW (R) — Warsaw authorities shut down all cinemas and theatres on Friday, declaring a day of mourning for 13 people killed in rail and tram disasters in the city on Thursday.

An official inquiry was under way into the two accidents.

They occurred within a few hours of each other in different parts of the city and injured more than 120 people on a day dubbed "black Thursday" by the official media.

Six people were killed and at least 80 were injured when two trams collided in central Warsaw shortly after 1 p.m., state television said. Health authorities appealed urgently for blood donors.

Children were among the casualties, according to a report shown on state television. There were at least 100 passengers on the two trams.

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COLUMNS 7 & 8

Pilot sucked out of plane, survives

PORTLAND, Me. (R) — The copilot of a small commuter plane landed here convinced the pilot had fallen to his death in a freak accident — only to find the man survived by clinging to the plane's open door. The man, Eastern Express pilot Henry Dempsey, survived his ordeal with only cuts and bruises, an airline official said. The Federal Aviation Administration is investigating. Dempsey and Copilot Paul Bouchey were flying an Eastern Express Beechcraft 99 airliner, with no passengers aboard, from Lewiston, Maine, to Boston on Wednesday night when a rattling sound was heard from the passenger section. Dempsey left Bouchey in charge and went back to investigate the noise. According to airline officials, he was then sucked out of the plane. Bouchey landed the craft about 10 minutes later, officials said. Dempsey survived by hanging on to a door, the officials added. Bouchey believed his associate had fallen from the aircraft and radioed the Coast Guard to mount a search. A Coast Guard spokeswoman said Eastern Express was formerly known as Bar Harbour Airlines. A Bar Harbour commuter aircraft crashed at Auburn, Maine airport in 1985, killing teenager Samantha Smith, who won fame for writing Soviet leader Yuri Andropov in the cause of peace, and her father Arthur.

Asteroid named after Saint-Exupery

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet astronomers have named a newly discovered asteroid after the late 20th-century French writer Antoine De Saint-Exupery, the Soviet News Agency TASS has said. It said the asteroid was one of a series of new minor planets which had been given literary names and registered by the U.S. International Planetary Centre in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Saint-Exupery's best-known work, a fable called *Le Petit Prince* (the Little Prince), was about a child who lived on an asteroid. TASS said the asteroid was spotted between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter by Tamara Smirnova, a researcher in Leningrad, and had a diameter of about 20 kilometres. Other small planets have been named by Soviet astronomers after their late compatriots: 19th-century author Fyodor Dostoevsky and 20th-century writers Mikhail Bulgakov and Boris Pasternak, it said.

U.S. women should serve in combat

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Senator William Proxmire, citing NATO allies as an example, said the U.S. military should use women in combat roles. Sen. Proxmire cited Canada, Denmark and The Netherlands, allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), as examples of countries allowing women to volunteer for combat positions. "The U.S. should take a page out of NATO's book when it comes to using women in the armed forces," Sen. Proxmire said in a statement. "They do a better job than we do and it pays off." The U.S. army, navy and air force and Marines do not allow women to serve in combat situations. "If our NATO allies have determined that there are strong military and economic reasons to increase the role of women in their military forces, then the United States should do likewise," said Sen. Proxmire. Sen. Proxmire, a Wisconsin Democrat who serves on the Defence Appropriation Committee, last week announced that he would not seek re-election to another term in 1988.

Demolition of Spandau prison continues

BERLIN (AP) — British soldiers used cutting torches to remove the steel frame of Spandau Prison's main entrance, as demolition work on the building that held the last Nazi leader, Rudolf Hess, continued. The door was apparently enlarged to permit large trucks and other vehicles inside the prison complex to remove rubble as the brick building is systematically torn down, following the death of Hess. An allied source who asked not to be identified by name said the work was in preparation for a West Berlin wrecking company to begin razing the building in about the next two weeks. Hess had been the lone inmate held in the sprawling Spandau complex since 1966. He hanged himself in a shed on the prison grounds on Aug. 17. He was 93. After his death, the British said in a statement issued in the name of the four World War II allies that govern Berlin, that Hess had committed suicide. The four victorious allies, the United States, Britain, France and Soviet Union, had previously agreed the prison would be torn down after Hitler's former deputy died.

AIDS fear starts run on gloves

HOUSTON, Texas (AP) — Fear of contracting the AIDS virus has produced a nationwide shortage of disposable latex gloves, according to the local manager of one of the nation's leading medical supply distribution firms. "The continuing draw on these gloves is from hospital personnel," said John McDavid, general manager of Owens and Minor Inc., a major wholesaler of medical equipment for hospitals, physicians, nursing agencies and other medical supply firms. Houston hospitals already are on allocations for non-sterile gloves, and manufacturers predict that a shortage of the more expensive, sterile surgical gloves will develop soon, McDavid said. Local hospitals are getting about half the number of gloves that they want, he said. "There is no law requiring testing for AIDS so you don't know when you come in contact with a patient whether he has the virus. So you want a pair of gloves to prevent you from contracting the disease," he said. The demand for surgeon's gloves also is increasing because many surgeons are wearing two and three pairs of gloves at a time as a precaution in case of accidental tearing or undetected holes in the gloves, McDavid said.

Children of heiress contest her will

NEW YORK (R) — The two children of John D. Rockefeller's most favoured granddaughter went to court to overturn a will in which she left millions to a husband almost half her age. The children of Margaret de Cuevas, who died in 1985 at the age of 88 in Madrid, said she was not of sound mind when she left her fortune estimated at between \$16 million and \$60 million to her second husband, Raymundo de Larrain, now 52. Manhattan surrogate court Judge Mario Lambert began hearing the case as initial witnesses testified that in the seven years before De Cuevas married De Larrain in 1980 she gave him more than \$250,000. The children accuse De Larrain of a "massive fraud on an ageing, physically ill, trusting lady." The couple married when De Cuevas was 80 and De Larrain 42. His wedding gift to her was a wheelchair and a new set of false teeth, according to court papers. In an affidavit, De Larrain swears that his wife was competent, that she wanted him to have her property and that "she did this because her children neglected her..." The children, from her first marriage to the Marquis George de Cuevas, are Elizabeth, 58, of Manhattan and John, 56, who teaches at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. They maintain that the valid will is a torn-apart, but now taped-together on June 11, 1968 document favouring them.

New poison lures rats to their death

PEKING (R) — A Chinese farmer claims to have invented a poison so enticing that it lures rats out of their holes to eat it within 15 minutes. In addition, different mixtures of the poison can be used to kill male and female rats, according to a scientist who examined it. The New China News Agency said on Tuesday that a professor from Hebei provincial Institute of Science and Technology had verified the effectiveness of the poison. The inventor, 54-year-old Qiu Mantun, has been studying rats for 28 years, breeding them at home to observe their diets and living patterns. The agency said its reporter accompanied Qiu to a grain supply centre. He poured poison at the entrances to rat holes. Within 15 minutes, the rats rushed out to take the poison and two hours later 21 dead ones were collected.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A1094 ♣J85 ♦AQJ982
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQ ♣KQJ10652 ♠9 ♦KQ5
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠J9 ♣KQ93 ♠KQJ ♦AKQ9
Partner opens the bidding with four hearts. What do you respond?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South

you hold:
♠AK954 ♣8 ♦AK7 ♠AJ63
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Dble 2 ♣ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠QJ8742 ♣83 ♦J7 ♠1053
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♣ 3 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠9 ♣KQ76 ♦AKJ98 ♠542
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
3 ♣ 4 ♣ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Protein found to be cause of deadliest malaria complication

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists have discovered that a natural body protein is likely a major cause of the deadliest complication of malaria, a finding which suggests that blocking the chemical's action might save thousands of lives each year.

Animal studies indicate a protein called Tumor Necrosis factor — TNF — or Cachectin is an essential element in highly fatal cerebral malaria, said researchers with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the University of Geneva in Switzerland.

Blocking the protein's action with special antibodies or other agents might be a new way to treat the most fatal complication of malaria, according to a report

published Friday in the Journal Science.

Dr. Luis Fajardo of Stanford University Medical School, a collaborator on the study, said in a telephone interview that cerebral malaria is a complication of the disease that can kill patients within hours.

Dr. Fajardo said the WHO and other health groups estimate that cerebral complications account for more than one-half of all malaria deaths even though this condition only develops in less than 1 per cent of the cases.

There are at least 100 million new cases of malaria worldwide each year, resulting in more than 1 million deaths.

"If we can learn to prevent this most serious complication of malaria, or at least treat it better, we could save thousands and thousands of lives," Dr. Fajardo said.

Malaria is caused by parasite, usually transmitted by mosquitoes, which invades red blood cells and causes severe illness characterised by fever, chills and anemia.

In the WHO study, Drs. Georges E. Grau and colleagues used mice that are genetically prone to cerebral malaria. Using a mouse malaria parasite related to the ones that cause human disease, the scientists found that serum levels of TNF were significantly

higher in animals with the brain complication.

The researchers also found that blood vessels from the brains of mice with cerebral malaria were filled with accumulations of infected red blood cells and cells called macrophages.

These macrophages, large immune system white cells that scavenge cell debris and foreign particles, produce TNF.

The scientists found that if they blocked TNF activity with antibodies against the protein, mice exposed to malaria did not get the cerebral form of the disease. In addition, cerebral blood vessels remained unclogged by cells in animals treated with a TNF-blocking antibody.

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